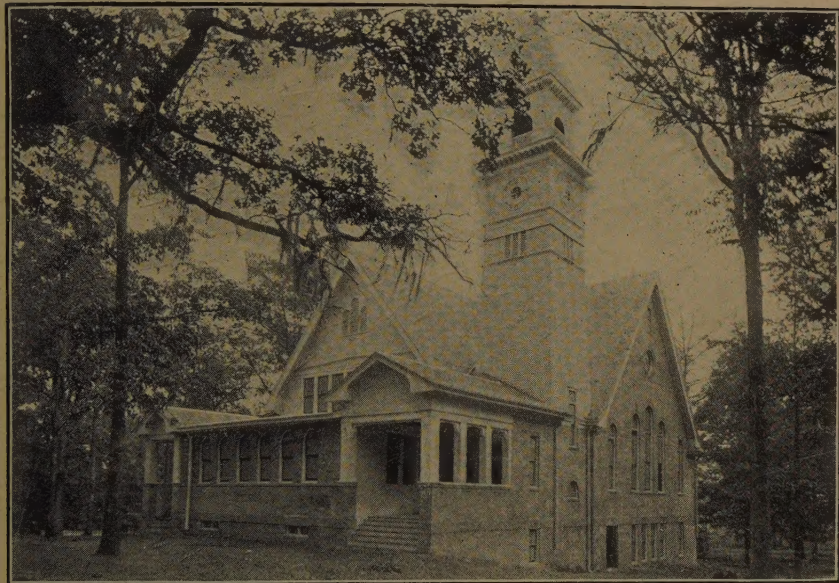


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NEW CHAPEL AT TOUGALOO, MISS.

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The AMERICAN MISSIONARY presents new form, fresh material and generous illustrations for 1902. This magazine is published by the American Missionary Association, monthly. Subscription rate fifty cents per year.

With this number the magazine returns to the monthly issue. The demands of the mission work and the increasing interest among the constituent churches fully warrant this change. The field represented in the mission work of the Association is increasingly large and important. This creates the necessity for larger support. The plans for the magazine for 1902 include articles written from the field, many of them illustrated. There will also be the discussion of important problems before the churches relating to the development of larger missionary interest.

WANTS.

1. A steady INCREASE of regular income to keep pace with the growing work. This increase can be reached only by *regular* and *larger* contributions from the churches, the feeble as well as the strong.

2. ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS for our higher educational institutions, to accommodate the increasing number of students; MEETING HOUSES for the new churches we are organizing; MORE MINISTERS, cultured and pious, for these churches.

3. FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS—to purchase farm implements, plows, harrows and cultivators; to erect shops and furnish tools and materials for instruction and use in the mechanical arts, for carpenters, blacksmiths, tinmen, harness and shoemakers; and to supply the girls industrial rooms with sewing and knitting materials.

4. Special funds for the development of the new work in Porto Rico.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

VOL. LVI.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 2.

A WORD AS TO CONDITION.

	Dec. 1900.	Dec. 1901.
Donations.....	\$13,994 79	\$17,930 91
Estates.....	3,940 00	1,964 07
Tuition.....	4,821 77	5,453 30
Total	\$22,756 56	\$25,348 28

Receipts for the first quarter of the year ending December 31 :

	Three Months, Ending Dec. 31, 1900.	Three Months, Ending Dec. 31, 1901.
Donations.....	\$35,124 45	\$36,164 34
Estates.....	12,638 91	10,883 25
Tuition	10,583 56	11,154 98
Total	\$58,346 92	\$58,202 57

The increase in donations is \$1,039.89, and in tuition \$571.42. There has been a decrease in estates for current work of \$1,755.66.

The table given above shows a favorable condition of our treasury. The increase in donations for December is wholesome in itself, and, we trust, is prophetic of that which is to be. The great increase in the work of the American Missionary Association, and its growing importance both to the nation and to the church certainly warrant a large increase of gifts from the churches. This is the harvest time. These months tell whether the year shall close with a debt and work sacrificed, or, on the other hand, with a hopeful increase in income, making possible the continuance and efficient enlargement of this most important service. We trust that every pastor and Sunday-school superintendent will see to it that the collections are promptly taken, and are of increased amounts, so far as it is possible.

EDITORIAL.**Lincoln
Memorial Sabbath.**

Nine years ago the American Missionary Association suggested to the young people of our Congregational churches that a Sabbath which should be called Lincoln Memorial Sabbath be kept for special services. A concert exercise was prepared and correspondence entered into with the superintendents of the Sunday-schools and pastors of the churches. At first there was comparatively little response. It was a new idea, somewhat aside from the ordinary Sabbath service, and the utility of it did not appeal to any considerable number. Little by little, however, there has been an increasing number from year to year. In 1900 forty thousand children of our Congregational fold and fellowship kept Lincoln Memorial Sabbath. The next year the number was materially reduced, partly because a sister society inadvertently suggested a Children's Day which almost synchronized with Lincoln Memorial Sabbath. This distracted the interest and attention of the children and young people, and interfered with the usefulness of both days. As Lincoln Memorial Sabbath had a prior claim upon this special season of the year, having been inaugurated by the Association some years previously, the sister society very cordially changed the date of its Children's Day.

We now enter upon the ninth anniversary of Lincoln Memorial Sabbath. Two forms of service have been provided. One is a lengthy program which will occupy the entire hour of the Sunday-school session. The other is a briefer exercise. If the latter is adopted, the half-hour for Bible study need not be interrupted, the special Lincoln Memorial Exercise occupying the closing half-hour of the session. The briefer exercise is especially interesting, having been prepared by Rev. W. W. McLane, D.D., of New Haven, who has had large experience in the preparation of such concert exercises, and is an expert.

These services will be sent to any pastors and Sunday-school superintendents who may desire them. A Lincoln Memorial Envelope is also furnished. Such a memorial service could hardly be complete without an opportunity being furnished to contribute to the completion of the great work to which Abraham Lincoln gave his life.

It Should Mean. And what should the day mean to our Sunday-schools? It should bring to them the impression of a noble and sacrificial life. Not a boy in our Sunday-schools anywhere but should be stimulated when he reads of the early life of Abraham Lincoln. Born in a mountain cabin among our American Highlands, with only the most meager opportunities for education and mental development, learning to write in the dust be-

tween rows of corn as he hoed them out, such a boy coming into manhood and affecting the nation and the world perhaps more potentially than any other American who ever lived, is certainly an object-lesson for American boys the country through. The story of his life is like martial music. It ought to thrill every boy till he catches step and marches forward at double quick.

The work of the American Missionary Association, making real and permanent the sacrifice of the war and the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, is another emphasis that Lincoln Memorial Sabbath should give. No work can be more attrac-

The Work Incomplete. tive or interesting to the young people in our Sunday-schools than that of the American Missionary Association. The field stretches from Porto Rico to Alaska, eight thousand miles, and from Savannah to San Francisco. It is especially a work for children and youth. It is picturesque, impressive and thrilling. It is a home missionary work under the stars and stripes. But to-day we are talking of "Continental United States and Insular United States." These island territories are a part of our national domain and the home missionary problem of their Christianization and citizenization, both of which are imperative demands in every home missionary field, are pressing upon us. Can the boys and girls of America spend the hours of one Sabbath at least better than in the study of these great fields and in measuring their responsibility, and that of Christian patriots, generally, in lifting up these millions of our fellow-citizens, boys and girls, and men and women, into safe and intelligent citizenship, and bringing to them an intelligent Christianity? For all these things and many more, Lincoln Memorial Sabbath stands. We trust that at least fifty thousand children and youth in our Sunday-schools will keep the day on February 9, 1902.

Lincoln-McKinley Association.

The Lincoln-McKinley Association have their headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. An interesting letter from their secretary, asking that we send them six hundred copies of the Lincoln Memorial Program, that they may join with the goodly company that keep Lincoln Memorial Sabbath, has just reached this office. From the letter of the secretary we quote the following: "I have the honor to apply for six hundred copies of your Lincoln Memorial Program, to be used in connection with this Association, to stir up our members not only, but our Sabbath-schools and Endeavor Societies. Last year we held a celebration in the best hall in the city with considerable interest." We rejoice that other societies and denominations are observing this day.

Emancipation Day. Emancipation Day was observed at various points. The services were generally of much interest. From Fisk University we have the following:

"The students and colored citizens gathered on this date to celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln. The rostrum of Livingstone Missionary Hall was decked with flags, college colors, plants and the pictures of President Cravath, President Lincoln and Honorable Frederick Douglass. The program consisted of addresses delivered by students and others, interspersed with musical selections. The Jubilee Club, consisting of students, was an interesting feature of the service. The old plantation song—

"March on and you shall gain the victory,
March on and you shall gain the day,

was rendered as only Jubilee Singers from Fisk University can render these quaint, old melodies, stirring the hearts of those who heard. It seems strange that these songs representing the old slave life of the Negro should so perfectly fit into the changing conditions of their progress. But it is not strange either, for they breathe the spirit of Christian hope and courage in a strong and remarkable way.

"A few sentences taken from various addresses will indicate the trend of thought and the sensible words spoken upon this occasion:

"Our minds as well as our souls must be free if we are really to be free at all. Freedom in its highest sense, with good character and good deeds, will make good men and women of us and the equals of any people of the globe."

"In measuring the progress of the Negro we must begin at his beginning. Ignorant of American civilization and any civilization, the Negro has become the most American of Americans to-day. He has gained his freedom and his civilization."

"If we cut out of the Negro all that seems objectionable to some of his critics there would be no Negro left."

"We were like the liberty bird let out of the cage with our wings clipped, but they were growing and we will be able to fly ere long."

"I like the idea of the Negro and the mule. I wish the Negro had a fondness for a horse, and for land, a home, bank account, business and everything that will produce manhood and a true national spirit."

"We must lift up the masses of our people before we can be any thing. We should not aim to make a great name for ourselves, but lift up our poor people. Booker T. Washington is a great man, not because he dined with President Roosevelt, but because he is lifting up his people. Politics do not make the man, but character and self-sacrificial service do."

There is pretty sound philosophy in the utterances of these undergraduates of this institution.

Subscribe Now. Subscriptions to the AMERICAN MISSIONARY magazine for 1902 will be especially acceptable just now. This magazine enters upon its monthly issue again and the price is not increased. Every subscription is really a contribution to the missionary work, as well as the payment of the price of the magazine. The large list of those who are entitled to the magazine as life members, pastors of contributing churches and others, makes it especially important that all who can should pay the subscription price. We trust we may receive many such subscriptions within the opening weeks of 1902.

Negro Graduates. Interesting statistics have recently been gathered by Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, concerning the Negro graduates of different institutions. Prof. Dubois finds the number of these graduates to be 1,316. Over half them are teachers; one-sixth are preachers, and one-sixth are at present students or in some professional life. That these graduates have been prosperous, thrifty and economical, the facts abundantly prove. The amount of real estate owned by the average Negro graduate throughout the United States reaches the goodly sum of \$2,400. This certainly is a hopeful outlook for the future, as well as a most encouraging evidence of successful efforts in the past.

In this connection, a clipping from the *Atlanta Constitution* of recent date is encouraging and significant. This is what the Southern editor says:

From a Southern Newspaper. "The Negro is here to stay. It is better that he should be educated—better for him and better for all. Much has been done already, and much more can be done. Let the truth be known that the Negroes are going forward! It will better stir us up to our own work. In Georgia the assessed value of property held by Negroes is placed at \$15,000,000, representing a real estate market of \$30,000,000. Of this sum, \$1,000,000 of assessment, or \$2,000,000 market value, was added in the year just closed. The wealth of the Negroes of the Southern states is not less than \$400,000,000. The building up of wealth follows a sharpening of the intellect. If the untutored colored men of the past quarter of a century could amass almost half a billion of dollars, why can not the educated Negro during the next quarter of a century quadruple the amount?"

A Proper Appointment.

The daily press has given out the information that Hon. Reuben D. Hill has been re-appointed United States District Attorney for Western Kentucky. This is of especial interest to those who are engaged in the missionary work of this Association. Mr. Hill is a deacon in the Congregational church at Williamsburg, Ky., a man of earnest, Christian life, a Highlander by birth and early residence, and one of the men upon whom our missionaries depend for wise counsel and large and helpful co-operation in all their service.

It is greatly to the credit of this administration that a man so well qualified in character and legal ability should be appointed to this important position. Every patriotic citizen must rejoice in it, and we from the standpoint of mission work join in the general satisfaction.

The Life Record.

Nothing proves the value of such a work as that which the American Missionary Association has carried on these years more than the useful lives of those converted in the churches and trained in its institutions. We shall present from time to time sketches of the lives of those who have come from our various schools and are busy in the work of the world. Many of these have accomplished noble results already. Few have become wealthy, perhaps none. Indeed, the emphasis is not given in these schools to the greedy accumulation of wealth, but to the development of strength of character and to a sacrificial purpose. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Moore, the record of whose lives we present this month, are among the most useful and prominent leaders of their race. The story of their lives reads like a romance. It is not only a record of what has been, but a prophecy of what is to be in this great Southern field.

THE NEW CHAPEL AT TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

SECRETARY A. F. BEARD, D.D.

Tougaloo, six miles north of Jackson, Mississippi, is a picturesque place. Few institutes anywhere have grounds more attractive. Here is a campus the form of a quadrangle with thirteen buildings in the midst of a splendid forest of oak trees, many of which will hold their leaves green through the winter and until they are exchanged for new ones in the spring. Every one who comes to Tougaloo feels that his lines are cast in a pleasant place. Tougaloo is certainly in the United States, but as certainly is bounded on all sides by Africa. Within a radius of seventy-five miles are 500,000 Negroes, and between four and five hundred of these every year find their way here that they may have their chances in life. They are an earnest class of young

manhood and womanhood. One is impressed with their self-respecting manners and manly and womanly conduct. Many of them—most of them—are working their way in their education, so that they take their studies seriously. They teach in the summer time. They work at carpentry or at smithing or at agriculture—all of which are here among their regular studies. The young women find their industrial attainments likewise in demand, so that on their return year by year to Tougaloo it is with a most earnest purpose not to waste their time or their hard-earned money in playing at study. It were worth a journey to Tougaloo for what one may see and hear. It is



NEW CHAPEL.

far better in the way of knowledge than a trip to Florida in a parlor car.

Tougaloo University for thirty years has been doing a work too little heralded. For thirty years it has been teaching students agriculture and carpentry and cabinet making and tinning and smithing, gardening and fruit growing, as well as "book-learning," and it seems strange at times to hear our Northern friends talk as if all this was a modern discovery. The American Missionary Association began "industrial education" in 1867 and has kept at it ever since for both sexes until now it has forty schools where industries are taught.

Our schools in the South are becoming better understood as to

their methods, motive and spirit, and are constantly growing in favor among observant and intelligent Southern white people when they realize how practical training and mental development must go together for permanent results. I am assured of this by those who can speak with authority. Said one of the prominent business men of the City of Jackson to me, "I can pick out a Tougaloo student, or one who has been at the institution one year, anywhere in Jackson, by his bearing and manly conduct." What the colored people need is not less but more education—a smattering often makes them assertive and insolent. The remedy for this is more education. They must go far enough to have character. Those who are taught and trained in Tougaloo show this.

Above all, Tougaloo University is a Christian institution and it has longed for a chapel. Yes, longed is the word, for it was a long time in coming. It has arrived at last, built largely by the students themselves to plans of a Northern architect, and a most tasteful and fitting structure it is. The auditorium will seat five hundred students, and other rooms are so arranged that as many more may come within sight and hearing. It is finished in the natural wood and in such a way as to give a rich effect. For a year since the chapel became a possibility, it has been in the thought and heart of teachers and students, and to-day, two days before Christmas, it was dedicated.

Saturday the cold came. It was cold indeed! Fifteen degrees above zero in the heart of Mississippi makes the heart ache. On Sunday we all needed religion to keep us warm and it was not the fault of the minister that some of us shivered. It was the first sermon in the new chapel, and as the President, Dr. Woodworth, told us how "the glory of the latter house" might be "greater than that of the former," in our larger Christian love and life and increased devotion we could but recall how much of this new devotion had found its expression in the fact that now the chapel is a fact.

Monday was dedication day, and Bishop Galloway, than whom Mississippi has no more distinguished minister or citizen, came with his sympathy and his sermon. The mercury had bounded from fifteen degrees to seventy degrees, and the sun laughed down on us in its warmth and gladness. I may not try to characterize the discourse of Bishop Galloway. It will long be remembered at Tougaloo. It was worthy of the great preacher.

It would not be fair to fail to mention the music. Said Bishop Galloway of it, "It is the best I have heard since I listened to the grand 'Te Deum' in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Not since then have I heard the equal of the music of to-day."

And so the beautiful chapel at Tougaloo is dedicated for its services. It will grow more beautiful as these shall minister through the years to all that is good and true and beautiful in human life.

**CHANDLER NORMAL SCHOOL—AN INTERESTING
INSTITUTION.**

MISS F. J. WEBSTER, PRINCIPAL.

Lexington, Ky., with a population of about 25,000, is pleasantly situated in the far-famed blue grass region of Kentucky. It is a city about which cluster more than the usual number of interesting memories. In its beautiful cemetery is a statue of Henry Clay. Nearby is picturesque Ashland, the statesman's home for so many years. It is scarcely necessary to mention for what attraction Lexington is spe-



CHANDLER NORMAL SCHOOL.

cially celebrated. It is, perhaps, not so well known that it is the educational and literary center of Kentucky. Here are located the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Kentucky University. Besides these are several flourishing secondary schools, mostly denominational.

The present school laws of Kentucky have been in force since 1873. Since that time the conventional facilities of the state have greatly improved.

In Lexington, as in all the Southern states, the separate school system for the education of the colored children prevails. Very fair provision, however, in all respects, is made for their mental training.



NORMAL DEPARTMENT, CHANDLER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Their buildings are good, and each year higher qualifications are demanded of their instructors. For the excellent work done in the colored city schools, the American Missionary Association is largely responsible. It came forward soon after the war to do its part, and later on its educational institutions were the models after which the city schools patterned.

From the date of its establishment until 1889 the Association's school here was known as the Lexington Normal Institute. Its work was carried on in a two-story frame building situated not far from

the center of the city. The city schools were then far from being the well-equipped institutions they are to-day. Lexington Normal Institute was therefore crowded to suffocation with eager boys and girls who were willing to put up with all sorts of inconvenience for the sake of availing themselves of the superior educational advantages the school afforded. The principal at that time was Rev. Azel Hatch, a most devoted missionary and a gentleman of rare ability and scholarship. During the last year he was in charge, Chandler Normal School came into existence through the munificence of the late Mrs. Phebe Chandler, of Andover, Mass. It was in honor of her that the new building was named.

The structure itself is a large brick building, situated just outside the city limits, near the junction of Georgetown and Newtown pikes. These thoroughfares are now pikes in name only. On the first floor it contains a wide hall and four airy, pleasant schoolrooms; a similar hall, a large room for the normal department, a small recitation room, an office, a library and two schoolrooms on the second floor; and on the third floor, a cheerful, well-lighted chapel, filling the entire area of the building, and with a seating capacity of eight hundred.

The grounds, consisting of four acres, afford the pupils the best of facilities for outdoor sport and exercise. The boys pronounce it an unequalled field for baseball and football, and the girls think it quite as satisfactory for the sports of which they are fond.

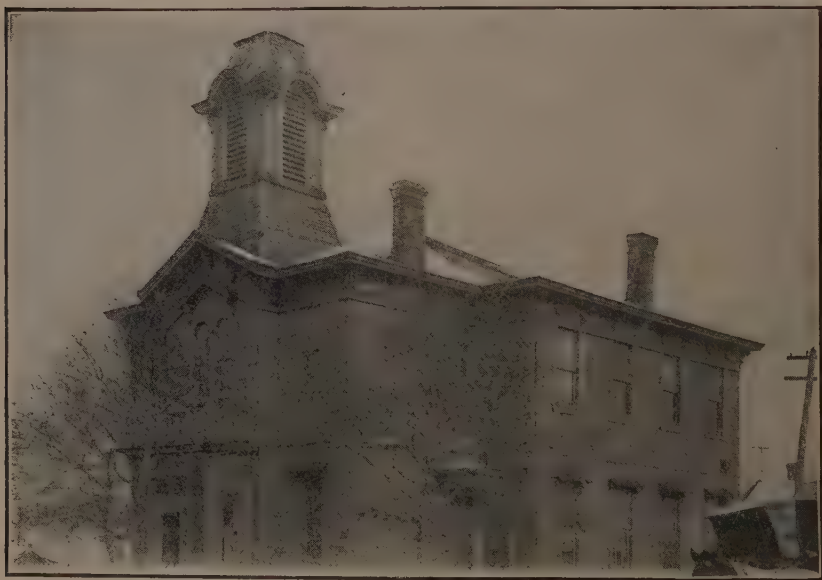
Just before the Chandler building was ready for occupation, the school and community suffered a great loss in the death of the principal, Mr. Hatch. They have never ceased to regret that his life came to an end before he realized even one of his plans in regard to the school. His memory will always be fondly cherished among the people for whom he labored so faithfully.

Since the death of Mr. Hatch there have been four principals in charge, namely: Rev. A. T. Burnell, who has worked so many years for the South; Mr. Fred. Foster, now principal of the school in McIntosh, Ga.; Mrs. Shaw, one of the Association's most valued workers, who died not long ago in Syria, and for the past seven and more years the present incumbent. The faculty now numbers the principal, seven teachers, and the matron of the teachers' home.

The special aim of Chandler School, in addition to giving practical instruction in the common branches, is to provide for the education and training of teachers for the public schools, and to prepare students for college. Until four years ago no primary pupils were received in Chandler. Their education was provided for in the Daniel Hand School. Since that building has been rented to the city, all

the grades have received instruction in the Chandler School. This arrangement has been productive of much better results than was the former, owing to the fact that much closer supervision can be kept over the work of all the departments. In addition to the regular instructors, two graduates of the school are employed and assist in the primary department. For the past three years those who have done this work have besides carried on college preparatory studies. At the beginning of this year a former pupil teacher, who had prepared herself for college in this way, entered the freshman class of Fisk University.

Owing to the fact that Lexington is located well toward the North,



DANIEL HAND SCHOOL.

its colored population is, as a rule, more active and enterprising than that of the states farther South. The cold weather apparently possesses little terror for the pupils of Chandler School. Many of them come from country homes four or five miles away from the city, driving in each day. These students are seldom absent or tardy. One very small boy can boast an unblemished record for punctuality and attendance, extending over a space of nearly three years. His home, until very recently, was nearly three miles from the school. This distance he walked each day, undaunted by any sort of bad weather.

Good reports come to us from former students, many of whom are

now filling positions as teachers in the city schools and elsewhere. The class of 1901 is well represented in other educational fields this year. One of them is studying medicine in Nashville; another is taking the trained nurses' course in the Provident Hospital of Chicago; two are teaching in the primary department of Chandler School, and at the same time going on with studies that will prepare them to enter Fisk University later, and one is completing her musical education in Fisk. All these students are good, earnest young people who have overcome many difficulties in their effort to prepare themselves for future usefulness.

Among other former students who are now making themselves



CLASS OF 1902, CHANDLER NORMAL SCHOOL.

useful elsewhere is a young man who has unusual oratorical ability. After graduation from the normal department of Chandler School he entered Oberlin Academy, and while there succeeded in winning an honor that had never before been conferred upon an academy student in the history of the institution. He was chosen to take part in the home oratorical contest, all the other candidates being selected from the junior and senior college classes. He won very favorable mention from the judges and the audience. Later he was chosen to take part in another contest between two societies, and in this he gained

first honors. He is wholly dependent upon his own exertions for the means to go on with his education. This year he is at work trying to earn money for this purpose. As he is a sturdy young man with an indomitable will, there is little doubt he will accomplish his object.

A former student who has a magnificent voice was last year urged by his teachers here to go to Fisk, as there he would be free from outside distractions, and so have much better opportunities to develop his talent. This year he has the honor of working for the university as a member of the Jubilee choir. So a career of usefulness has opened before him, and both the schools that have had a share in his development and training are expecting great things of him in the not distant future.

A former pupil, noted for industry, cheerfulness and many other admirable moral qualities, has this year gone to Hampton Institute to learn the trade of carriage painting. There is every prospect that he will make a success of his undertaking, and that he will be all the more useful and happy in his chosen calling, because he has had some literary training.

The writer has yet to see the first young person who has been spoiled by education. She has seen many ruined for want of it, or by evil outside influences during the progress of their training.

I firmly believe that there is no other field of the American Missionary Association in which the kindly sympathy and hearty appreciation of the intelligent white people of the community are more delightfully apparent than is the case here. In no way whatever are the workers made to feel uncomfortable. They are subject to no hostility. Indeed, they are in no respect treated as if they were different from other people. On the other hand, much cordiality is shown them, and they are made welcome wherever they wish to go. They are recognized as Christian workers who can be depended upon to be helpful to the community in general. There is no disposition, manifest at least, to isolate them from other workers. The ministers of all denominations respond, whenever it is possible to do so, to invitations to address the students on helpful subjects. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. and kindred philanthropic organizations are equally ready to do what they can to promote the efforts of the teachers along lines of moral reform. It therefore follows that unusual opportunities for improvement, both intellectual and moral, come within the reach of the Chandler students, that are denied the colored young people farther South. They are made to feel that the best white people of the community are anxious to see them improve. It is seldom they hear

such remarks as that "education unfits" the Negro for the work nature intended him to do.

Some months ago I was invited to address the ladies of the missionary society of one of the prominent white churches in the city. It was an opportunity of which I was very glad to take advantage in order to make clear to them the principles for which the Association stands, and to show them that its platform is no *narrow plank*. I tried to make it plain, as Dr. Beard has expressed it, that the American Missionary Association believes "that this people must be taught and inspired to work together with God for their own salvation," and "that whatever the race characteristics, the manner and methods



PIANO DEPARTMENT.

which had proved to be wise for the Christian development of white people were equally good for Negro people."

It was gratifying afterward to be assured by the pastor's wife and many other members of the society that they heartily endorsed these principles, and that they were sorry and ashamed that they had shown so little interest in the work in the past. That these assurances were no mere expression of sentiment has since been proved by their readiness to help our work.

The Congregational Church, no less than the school, is an expo-

nent of the higher moral and spiritual life of the community. In numbers it is small, and additions to these are made slowly. But that is because it demands more of its members, and because its work is done quietly and with no ostentation. Everywhere, however, its influence is definitely felt to be on the side of righteousness, and no one doubts that it is trying, in the midst of many discouragements, to hold up a faith that represents purity and intelligence.

The church is exceedingly fortunate in its pastor, Rev. W. L. Johnson. His influence for good in the community, as well as in the church, cannot be estimated. His hearty co-operation in every plan for increasing the usefulness of the school and extending its influence is one of its managers' chief sources of encouragement.



SEWING CLASS.

Chandler School has also better opportunities for bringing its work before the public and thus extending its sphere of usefulness than perhaps fall to the lot of any other educational institution of the Association. The colored churches of all denominations are glad to lend their audience-rooms for the rhetorical and literary entertainments, for the contests of the temperance and humane societies, for lectures or for any helpful exercises given under the auspices of the school. These occasions have been productive of the most gratifying results in bringing about better conditions, in inculcating wholesome traits, in teaching punctuality and punctiliousness, in establishing

friendly relations among the different denominations, and in promoting better order on all public occasions. Besides all this, a taste for the best in music and literature is being developed and established.

Here, as in all other institutions of the A. M. A., we realize the need of extension along all the lines of our work, especially the industrial. The girls are taught needlework, but more time and funds are needed to enlarge the usefulness of the sewing department.

Especially do we wish that a department for teaching cooking



might be added to our industrial course. There is the greatest need of practical training in these matters, and the girls are anxious to be taught. Many of them find opportunities to show their knowledge of needlework to advantage. One young woman, outside of school hours last year, earned twenty dollars teaching others work she had learned to do in the sewing department. Other pupils earned smaller sums in the same way.

We hope, too, that the day is not far distant when the usefulness of the school will be still further increased by the addition of a boarding department. There is a wide and promising field, and so far its demands for laborers and means for the cultivation of its resources have been greatly in excess of the supply.

In conclusion, we wish to quote from a description of the commencement exercises of Chandler School two years ago. It was contributed to the local daily paper by a professor in the State College, who had been invited to deliver the annual address. After giving a brief history of the school and stating a few facts in regard to the work of the Association in general, he adds:

"The school has risen steadily in the character of work done and in extent of influence. Under any proper view of things these ladies deserve even more cordial and sympathetic recognition of what they are doing in this community than do those who go as missionaries to China or India or Africa. Their work is as truly missionary in spirit and practical results, and is directly beneficial to the community and state. For whatever may be the feeling of the dominant race about the matter, the fact stubbornly remains that the Negroes, originally here by other than their own volition, and now remaining of necessity, whether they themselves desire it or not, must be educated to useful citizenship, have a right to such education, which, aside from any right, is necessary to the health and wealth of the state.

"Every student of sociology recognizes to-day the need of education of both brain and hand for the Negro. That this is the feeling of the Negroes themselves was clearly shown by the last speaker of Thursday night, who gave utterances to sentiments and convictions so sane and true that, carried out, they will be the salvation of his race."

"Forty years ago, men looked on the Negro as a stranger and sojourner in the human family; they doubted his ability to take in brain food and soul food as other men did. Even his best friends were asking, as they looked over that hopeless (?) lifeless black mass, "Can these bones live?" That a statesman like Bruce or Langston, a genius like Washington, schools like Talladega, and Fisk, and Tougaloo, could come out of this black Nazareth was not dreamed of. That ministers of acknowledged ability, lawyers, bankers, physicians, merchants of the Negro people should within a generation rise and take their places by the side of the leaders in these professions and honorably hold their own, was beyond the expectation of the most sanguine optimist of the human race. And yet that undreamed dream is a glorious reality."

CHINESE EXCLUSION, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A
CHRISTIAN CHINESE.

BY JEE GAM.

Dear Friend: The subject you have assigned me is a vast and difficult one. However, I will try to do my best. I thank "Aloha" and the other friends most heartily for the Christian spirit which actuated them in writing the excellent articles which have appeared in the *Pacific* setting forth the other side of this question. I tell you, they rejoice my heart most greatly.

You are aware of the title of my paper, "Chinese Exclusion, from the Standpoint of a Christian Chinese"; so, in the course of



REV. JEE GAM AND FAMILY.

this article, if you should find that my views differ from yours, you will please remember that they are the ideas of one who looks on the subject from a different point of view. During the last three months the subject, "Chinese exclusion," has been the chief topic of discussion everywhere. The daily papers of San Francisco were filled with reports and resolutions from anti-Chinese conventions. Every politician, the San Francisco supervisors, the congressmen, and even a minister of the gospel, were loud against the poor, despised and helpless Chinese. As a Christian, I can bear all the abuses from any

class of people excepting those from the clergy. When a minister of the Gospel joined the cry of an anti-Chinese convention and poured out such unwarranted and uncalled for denunciation, it is sufficient to say that it hurts the Christian Chinese very much; it hurts the Chinese in general more, and it hurts the cause of Christ most. It is one of the greatest stumbling-blocks retarding the advance of Christianity. Years ago similar stumbling-blocks were used by the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, a Baptist minister of San Francisco, and it hurt the cause of Christ then a great deal, but it hurt Mr. Kellogg more; for the result showed plainly that God did not approve of his seeking the glory of men; and now to have this agitation renewed by another minister of the meek and lowly Jesus is sad beyond measure. Sad, because no man, especially a minister, can afford to impede the progress of Christianity. It is like Christian England forcing opium into China at the cannon's mouth on the one hand and sending missionaries on the other. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Now, as to excluding the Chinese from this country. I say the *true* Americans, that is, those who are Americans, have a perfect right to make a law of exclusion, *i.e.*, to enact a law that can be applied to every person on God's earth. So I say, America, be fair and impartial. Give equal justice to all men alike. You cannot afford to do otherwise.

I admit that some of the Chinese ought to be excluded, namely, the highbinders, keepers of opium and gambling dens, those who run houses of prostitution and those who commit felony. As to the total exclusion of Chinese laborers, I do not think it is necessary nor a wise thing for America to do. Just stop and consider a moment. The Chinese have been coming to America during the last fifty years, and how many of them are in the country to-day? Only about 100,000, an average of 2,000 per year. Does America need to be alarmed in the least? Is not this problem easily solved? On the contrary, America needs to be alarmed on the other side of the continent, where pauper laborers enter from Europe and other countries at the rate of 1,000 per day. Now, as to the Chinese. I am sure it would be a great relief and also profitable to hundreds of thousands of people here if a certain limited number were allowed to come, say 5,000 annually. The *San Francisco News-Letter* says this State alone needs 70,000 more.

But the anti-Chinese agitators would have the people believe that the Chinese are detrimental to the Americans, for they would take the bread out of the mouths of the working people. This is only an excuse. There is plenty of work in California; but the trouble is

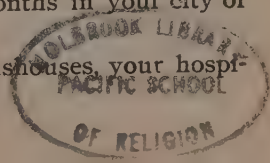
that thousands of the so-called working men would not accept work when offered to them; they prefer to be tramps rather than true working men. And you will find what I say is true by going to the police courts any morning. There the prison dockets are full of this class of men who cry so loud to have the industrious Chinese excluded from the country. Ask the farmers, the orchardists, the owners of canneries and the housewives, and they will tell you that they absolutely cannot do without the Chinese laborers. And why? Because they are industrious, they are faithful, patient, honest and steady, and they can be depended upon. When you hire them as cooks you are not bothered by the nightly visitation of numerous beaux as girl servants have.

I wonder why the employers of Chinese have not met together and prepared a petition to Congress for their relief. Let them use their influence against the passage of the Exclusion Act.

A lady was asked whether her cook, Jee Lee, was a true Christian. She replied, "If he is not, I know of no other." This is very strong testimony in favor of the Chinese. But let me give another and still stronger example. Jee Lock, one of our Christian young men, has worked more than thirty years in one family. Oftentimes he has been left the sole keeper of the house. At one time his employer and the whole family went off and made a trip around the world; they were gone about a year. When they returned they found everything safe and in perfect order. They said, "It is safe for us to take a trip to Mexico," and they did. They came home and found things all right again. I know of hundreds of such Chinese. Think of their honesty and faithfulness. Think of the mighty and great moral influence they exert!

As farm hands, fruit-pickers and packers the Chinese have proved ten times more profitable to their employers than other hired men. When they are paid off Saturday evening they can be depended upon to be at their posts on Monday morning. On the contrary, the laborers from Europe when paid off speedily go on a spree at the cheap wineries or saloons until every cent they have possessed is spent. Do you find them in their places in the fields where they had worked the Saturday before? No. You usually find them all in jail for drunks. And what then? Why, every taxpayer in the country has to pay their board from one to ten days or more. If at any time they should become tramps and be arrested, you and every taxpayer would have to support them from one to six months in your city or county jail.

And so they have filled your jails, your almshouses, your hospi-



tals, and other similar institutions. You would be surprised to find, if you should look into this host of people, how many are indigent and how much you have to give toward their and their families' support; you would cry out, "These people ought to be excluded and not the Chinese."

Then, again, just think of the 1,000 pauper laborers that are being landed at Castle Garden every day in the year from across the Atlantic. And who are they? Are they not the lowest and meanest people from Europe? Are they not of the same class as the socialists, the mafia, the nihilists, and the anarchist who assassinated your beloved President, William McKinley? If you are going to exclude the Chinese, ought not these pauper laborers, the scum from Europe, to be excluded, too? Why should they be allowed to come any more than the Chinese? Why don't your politicians, your congressmen, your senators and your people advocate a law that will exclude them? Even the Japanese, who of late have been coming in in great numbers, work for much cheaper wages than the Chinese; yet not one word against them do we hear. What is the reason? Is it because they have warships? If so, America ought to go at them all the more; for what is a hero? Not the man who attacks a sickly, disabled, aged person, but one who dares to attack an opponent who is his own equal. That is the kind of a man we love to see and will praise for his bravery. For what is the use of shutting out the Chinese and not the others?

Let me give this illustration: A rich man lives in his mansion. One day he ascends his tower and, happening to look around, discovers a hundred tramps of all nationalities coming toward his magnificent residence. One of those tramps is a Chinese. This rich man hurries down the stairs and closes and bars the door through which the Chinaman intended to enter, and, not content in doing this, he sends out half a dozen guards to drive the Chinese whence he came; but he leaves the other doors open and unguarded and allows the ninety-nine tramps from Europe and Japan to enter and take possession of his home. Will we not say he is a most foolish man; for of what benefit is it to shut out the one and not the other ninety-nine? Yet this is just what Americans are doing to-day. Is this the patriotism which they so often talk about? If it is, it must be of a very poor quality.

But we have learned that America is the land of the free and a home for all the oppressed. Furthermore, the people of other nations, including the Chinese, were invited to this country; and the Chinese are here by treaty rights, just as much as any other people, and,

therefore, no rightful discrimination can be put upon them without seriously hurting the good name of America.

Again, we have learned, as "Aloha" of the *Pacific* has said, that "the earth is of the Lord." All people have a right to live upon it. If America is owned by any human beings at all it is owned by the Indians. If people of all nations are allowed to come to America, why is the Chinese alone denied the same privilege? Some people, especially the politicians, would have you believe that all other immigrants make good citizens except the Chinamen. The following is a list of the charges they invariably use to back their arguments :

1. The Chinese will not become citizens.
2. They do not assimilate with our people.
3. They eat their own food.
4. They do not adopt our dress.
5. They cheapen our wages.
6. They send their money to China.
7. They affect our morals.

In answer to the first charge, viz., "The Chinese will not become citizens." Now this shows that people simply speak without investigation. Years ago, in the early '70's, a test case was brought in one of the federal courts in San Francisco, and what do you think the decision was? It was that United States citizenship is only for the white man and the black man, and not for the yellow man. What a ridiculous decision that was. Again, the very Exclusion Act says that no court is allowed to extend citizenship to the Chinese. In the face of all these prohibitions the Chinese are criticised for not becoming citizens.

In answer to the second charge, viz., "They do not assimilate with our people." At the same time the Chinese are not allowed to assimilate with the American people. The Chinese children were not allowed to attend the public schools until very recently. The Chinese had to go to law to obtain this privilege ; but, after all, the legislators of California ordered just one separate school for the Chinese children in the entire state.

The third charge is that the Chinese eat their own food. Suppose they do ; but they pay heavy duty on the rice they import.

As to the fourth charge, viz., "They do not adopt our style of dress." Upon the Chinese clothing which they import the Chinese also pay a heavy duty. They buy a great deal of American cloth for the manufacture of clothing, this cloth being made up generally into clothes of Chinese cut, and because they happen to be made in Chinese style the people abuse them for wearing Chinese clothing. It is

altogether wrong to blame them for their action in this matter. It amounts to this much: if you and I go into a store and we both purchase a bolt of cloth each, you take yours home and make a coat in American style, I take mine home and make a coat in Chinese style. And where is the ground for argument?

Fifth, the Chinese are charged with cheapening wages. In the first place, who cheapened the wages in New York? Did not the pauper laborers from Europe? Certainly they did.

Sixth, the Chinese are charged with sending their money to China. Have they not the right to do with their money as they please? What right has anyone to dictate as to how and where another man should spend his money? The Rev. R. B. Tobey, of Boston, who has had more than twenty years' acquaintance with the Chinese, says that carefully prepared statistics show that proportionately the Chinese send home less money than immigrants from countries other than China.

Seventh, the Chinese are charged with affecting your morals. Is the character of the American people so weak as all that? Are they really in danger? In my estimation you need not fear the least; on the other hand, I think all can acquire some good characteristics from every kind of people; and you, perhaps, may be able to learn something from the Chinese.

Commenting on Chinese morals, the Rev. William Rader says that the Chinese have signally failed to become a moral American force. I claim that as regards honesty, filial piety and giving, the Chinaman may serve as an example to a great many Americans. In speaking of Chinese characteristics, President Jordan, of Stanford University, recently said: "A Chinese merchant is one of the most honorable men in the world in business dealings; if he once gives his word he may be depended upon. A Chinese never fails in carrying out contracts."

The practice of filial duty by the Chinese is also a great moral force to Americans. They honor and take the greatest care of their parents as long as they live. It has often been said by hundreds of people that the Chinese keep the fifth commandment more rigidly than any other people on the face of the globe, and that God is blessing them with the promise of the commandment.

Chinese as Christians have exerted a great moral force upon the Americans in giving. Ask the secretary of the C. E. Union, and she will tell you that a Chinese Christian Endeavor Society in San Francisco has repeatedly outshone every Christian Endeavor Society in California in giving. Ask Mr. John Willis Baer, the gen-

eral secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and he will very quickly tell you that the Chinese Congregational Christian Endeavor Society in San Francisco ranked third in the world in giving to missions in 1897, and the same society ranked second in 1898, ranked fifth in 1899, ranked third in 1900 and ranked second in 1901. Does not this fact itself exert a mighty moral force upon the Americans? If not, why?

"Americans ought to look under the hats of immigrants," says Mr. Rader. You have a perfect right to do so; but are you doing your duty and showing your bravery and patriotism by advocating the examination of one and not the others? As to the number of Christian Chinese in America, Mr. Rader says: "It is estimated that the whole number of Chinese professing the Christian faith is about 1,600." Why, the idea! We have more than that in our own denomination.

Mr. Rader was only a little better informed than Lieut. Wood, who says that he has yet to see the first Chinese Christian in China. The 40,000 Chinese Christians who gave their lives as martyrs during the Boxer outbreak last year will be the best answer to such an unfounded declaration.

The money spent in converting a Chinaman is less than half of what the average church spends in converting an American. Again, Christianizing the Chinese in America is really Christianizing the Chinese in China. Our Chinese converts have been sending the gospel home for more than twenty-five years. Through their efforts missions have been established in the Kwong Tung Province. Thousands of Chinamen are to-day leavening China with the uplifting truths inculcated by Christian people here in the United States. Said the Rev. Dr. Noyes some years ago, one who was for thirty years a missionary in China: "Nearly all the Chinese in the United States come from the districts in the Canton Province. Twenty-five years ago there was not a Christian chapel or school in all that region. Now there are few places in these districts where there is not a mission chapel within a distance the Chinese can easily walk." Giving the number of chapels in which work was carried on by the denominations with which he was connected, Dr. Noyes said: "Every one of these sites was obtained by the help of Christians who have returned from California. Of the thirteen native assistants who have labored at these stations, six were converted in California, one in Australia, and one received his first serious impression from a member of the Congregational Chinese Church in California on the steamer crossing the Pacific.

Mr. Rader says: "It is the opinion of Christian workers among the Chinese that the proper place to Christianize the Chinese is not in America but in their own country."

I would like to know who these workers are. Why doesn't Mr. Rader give us their names? Does this information come from Dr. Pond, Superintendent of the Congregational Chinese Mission, or from Dr. Condit of the Presbyterian Mission, or from Dr. Hammond of the Methodist Chinese Mission? I am certain that it does not come from them, for our Congregational missions in California alone have had more than 1,800 reported Christianized. I refer you to Dr. Pond's report for 1901.

Mr. Rader says we have failed to Christianize the Chinese. Did Mr. Rader ever try to Christianize the Chinese? If he has not he is not speaking from experience. Mr. Rader says that other immigrants have brought hither their wives and children, but that the Chinese immigrants have no homes. Right here Mr. Rader forgets that the Exclusion Act itself denies such wives and children a right to land. The only women who are allowed to enter the country are the wives of merchants, and only their minor children can come with them. If the privilege given to other immigrants were extended to the Chinese they would have brought their wives and children long ago. And I can say this much, that the Chinese enjoy, cherish and love their homes just as much as the Americans; in many respects their love for homes is even greater, because they do not believe in divorces and don't have them.

Again, Mr. Rader argues that the immigrants of other nationalities have become pillars of the Republic. The Scotch have given us conscience, the Italians artistic taste, the Frenchmen wit, the Englishmen piety and the Scandinavians industry. This may be true; but Mr. Rader only mentioned four classes of people out of a hundred nationalities from Europe. But is it not showing partiality to mention only the good of the four nationalities and not the bad of the same? But when he comes to the Chinese he rakes up all the bad and omits the good.

Give the Chinese the same rights and privileges which you extend to other foreigners and see if they are not the equals of all those people who come from Europe and other countries. And if our friend Mr. Rader cares to make further inquiries concerning this matter, let him take a glance at the records of Yale and other noted colleges, for he will find in them that the Chinese students who have attended these famous institutions ranked among the highest students of those universities, and oftentimes they stood at the head of their classes.

Time will not permit us just now to mention more than one noted student. Mr. Yong Wing took several first prizes for English composition at Yale, and upon his graduation many people traveled a thousand miles just to see and hear him. Mr. Rader says that a few years ago the board of supervisors of San Francisco made an investigation, when it was shown that 30,000 Chinese lived within a space composed of eight blocks, 57 women and 59 children living as families; 761 women and 576 children herded together with apparent indiscriminate parental relations and no family classification, as far as could be ascertained; 576 prostitutes, 87 children, professional prostitutes and children living together. I want to say that this report is entirely untrue. It is of the same character as the fake plague reports given out by the board of health last year.

Mr. Rader says that Chinatown furnishes the best argument against Chinese immigration from the moral standpoint. Why not have courage enough to denounce the wickedness that is found everywhere you turn in San Francisco—its saloons, its dives, its gambling dens and its houses of prostitution. Look at Tar Flat, its filth, its dives and its vices!

How about New York City, its Italian town, its filth, its vices and its morals?

I have seen these places with my own eyes, and they are a hundred times worse than Chinatown in San Francisco. Read "Darkest New York," the author of which is Gen. Ballington Booth; it will verify my statements, and will not only tell you of the Italian town, but of the Polish town, the Irish, the Portuguese, the Hungarian and the Italian and Jewish town combined. All these settlers came from Europe and other countries, as I have said, at the rate of 1,000 per day. They are pauper laborers. They have lowered your wages, they have lowered your morals and disgraced your cities. Is it not sensible and just that you should exclude them? To simply attack the few poor Chinese is against all reason and against the teachings of Jesus Christ. This unjust Exclusion law will greatly injure your commerce. Let me quote what President Jordan says: "As to Chinese exclusion, it is all one-sided. I am not in sympathy with the sentiment that would exclude all the Chinese from the country. We should bear in mind that if China is opened to the trade of America, we cannot afford to antagonize that great nation by a rigid law of exclusion. We cannot expect that the ports of China will be wide open to us if we close all our ports to China."

Again, this unjust Exclusion act is against treaty obligations. Dr. John Fryer, Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature in the

University of California, is pronounced in the declaration that the Exclusion Act is a gross breach of the treaty obligations to China.

Suppose that in some future day China should become a powerful nation—and I have not the least doubt that she will—and then she should make a law admitting every people under the sun but the Americans! China may be despised now, but I have a steadfast hope that she will soon become one of the great nations on earth; yes, a Christian nation, too. The “Land of Sinim” will be won for Christ.

China has already begun for progress; Christianity is spreading more rapidly than ever before: the nation is now all astir for reform and progress. The Viceroy is overwhelming the throne with repeated memorials advocating the same. They are planning to open institutions of western learning throughout the length and breadth of the empire, and they are fast sending students abroad to acquire the best of the great nations. These Viceroy also advocate the opening of the mines which, according to all indications, are the richest in the world. They will have more commerce, more railways, more telegraph lines and improvements of every description to make her the equal of her sister nations.

Meanwhile commerce will be most extensively carried on, and if America does not look out and does not keep up the friendly relations she has gained with China since the late war, other nations will undoubtedly take advantage of the Exclusion law and use it as the best weapon to prevent America from sharing in the trade with China. So, I say, that for the sake of commerce alone America ought to be fair with China, for she cannot afford to have the present relations hampered and strained by an unjust Exclusion law. The Chinese are a great commercial people; they have a great taste for American goods. What a great market she will be for this country!

These are my views upon the subject of Chinese exclusion; and I hope, my friends, that you will agree with me, and do all you can as American citizens to sustain the relationship between the peoples of the two countries, and not only to sustain the relationship, but to evangelize China and ultimately bring her to Christ.

“A strong nation proves its strength best by sharing it with a weaker.”

BONDAGE AND FREEDOM—THE STORY OF A LIFE.

REV. GEORGE W. MOORE.

George W. Moore was born at Nashville, Tenn., of slave parentage. His father, Rice Moore, was the reputed grandson of Gen. Winfield Scott. He was taught the tinsmith trade by his master, William Moore, whose name he bears. He had a reputation for reliability and skill as a mechanic, which made him valuable. He made several efforts to escape from slavery, but having been easily caught and carried back each time, he was easily recognized and



MR. MOORE'S FATHER.



MR. MOORE'S MOTHER.

The mother, Elizabeth Corry Moore, was owned by Dr. Paul F. Eve, an eminent surgeon of Nashville—her fourth master. Though a slave, she was evidently of white parentage. It is supposed she was stolen and sold into slavery. George was born in slavery and sold with his mother.

When the war began, Dr. Eve went to Georgia with his family and servants. In his efforts to join his family the father succeeded in getting through both the Union and Confederate lines, and made his way by foot to Augusta, Ga. Being a slave he could not work on his own account, so he placed himself under the guardianship of Dr. Eve and plied his trade in various cities where the fortunes of war located his family. While in Augusta, George was placed with his father by his master. The father, eager for his education, got him a slate and spelling-book and sent him secretly to a private school. But George did not take kindly to his boarding-house, as his board consisted of corn-bread and "a big drink of water." After eating the corn-cake, the old man would say, "Now, son, fill up on a big drink of water." So he joined his father and assisted him in the sale of the tinware he made until the close of the war.

Free at last, and united as a family, they returned to Nashville to begin life on their own account. The city was so crowded at the time that the only shelter obtainable was an out-of-the-way stable located in an alley. This was their first home in freedom. It was in this

stable that he saw his parents married. This step was taken by them as there were no legal marriages in slavery.

At the age of ten his struggle for an education began in this humble way. He helped to support himself by selling tinware and sulphur water, and later by carrying market baskets and running errands. When about sixteen he had completed the normal course, but, becoming discouraged by the few opportunities for colored youth requiring higher education, he left school against his father's wishes, who desired him to have a thorough course of study with a view to the profession of medicine. The father remonstrated both with voice and rod, but in vain. The means employed to impress this lesson upon him were as unique as they were remarkable. One evening in August, '71, his



THE STABLE, MR. MOORE'S FIRST HOME IN FREEDOM.

father told George that he wanted him to take a walk with him next morning. Putting his business in charge of his wife, and with only his tinker tools and thirty cents in money, the father started with his son for a journey on foot which occupied three months and covered over 3,000 miles, and took them through the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The beginning of the journey was over the ground traveled years before by the father when a fugitive from bondage. They walked the same paths through the woods of the hill country, drank from the same springs, saw the thickets where he hid by day and stopped at the cabins where he had received food and shelter, and finally visited the

jail at Bowling Green, Ky., where he was confined when captured. The journey was one of toil and hardship. Plodding on with sore feet and weary limbs they supported themselves by mending pans and pails with an occasional job of repairing gutters and roofing. Crossing the Ohio at Louisville they worked westward to St. Louis and down the Mississippi. In the North they came in contact with the thrift, intelligence and wealth of a free people; in their trip through the South they met the results of slavery, the then unhealed scars of the war, and the ignorance and wretchedness of the emancipated slaves. By the wisdom and energy of this unlettered freedman, his son had been given an object-lesson which changed his whole character and purpose in life. The importance of an education was now clear to him and he became eager for study.

One day, after this trip, as George was washing the windows of a store, Mr. H. W. Hubbard, the Treasurer of the American Missionary Association, and at that time the business manager of Fisk University, was passing. He took a friendly interest in the boy, and asked him if he would like to attend the Fisk School. He replied that he would very much like to have a chance to attend such a fine school. "Very well," replied Mr. Hubbard; "you come over to the school to-morrow and you shall have a chance to get a good education and to make a man of yourself."

Entering Fisk University he worked his way through the preparatory and college courses, graduating with the class of '81. During his student life at Fisk he taught a large school at Providence, Tenn., where he became impressed with his need of personal religion. After vainly groping in the darkness, he resigned his position and returned to Fisk University to seek the Saviour. He was addicted to smoking, but feeling that it was inconsistent with his search for light and peace he broke off the habit. After much perplexity and struggle he gave his heart to Christ and consecrated his life to His service, and almost immediately began to preach. His first service was to the mission church where he attended school as he went from his humble home of a stable in a Nashville alley. This mission had no minister, and he served it four months, refusing to accept any compensation for his services.

In January, 1876, when Fisk University moved to its new home in Jubilee Hall, Mr. Moore began to preach at Howard Chapel, the old site of the school. The university church followed the school to Jubilee Hall, so there were neither members nor congregation at Howard Chapel. He succeeded in gathering a congregation and organizing a church, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Mr.

Moore was commissioned by the A. M. A. to preach at Howard Chapel at a salary of twenty dollars a month. He shared his salary with three young men who, like himself, were struggling for an education. He gave them ten dollars a month in turn during his pastorate and supported himself on the remaining ten dollars. During the summers of '78 and '80 he supplied churches at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Florence, Ala.

Feeling the need of better preparation for his calling he entered the Theological Seminary of Oberlin College, from which he was graduated



REV. GEORGE W. MOORE'S PRESENT HOME.

with the degree of B.D. in 1883. During the summer of '82 he was employed by the Ohio Home Missionary Society and placed in charge of three white churches in southern Ohio, where he worked so acceptably as to receive a unanimous call to return. In connection with his course at Oberlin he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Sullivan, Ohio. This church urged him to become its minister, but Mr. Moore felt that he should spend his life in the uplifting among his people in the South, where the need was so great.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Ella Sheppard, of the original Jubilee Singers. He was pastor of Lincoln Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., from 1883 to 1892. During this pastorate he was active in missionary, evangelistic, charitable, temperance and Y. M. C. A. work. He led a successful crusade against the thirteen saloons in "Hell's Bottom," the location of the church, making it one of the best resident sections of the District of Columbia. He was for five years Professor of Biblical History and Literature in the Theological Department of Howard University.

In 1889 he traveled extensively through Great Britain and Continental Europe. As a delegate to the World's Sunday-School Convention he delivered an address in City Temple, London, on the "Colored Sunday-School Work of the United States." He has been a delegate and speaker at several international gatherings.

In 1892 he was appointed Field Missionary of the American Missionary Association, and he is now in the tenth year of our field service.

He is a trustee of Fisk University, and is one of the directors of the Congress of Young Colored People to be held in Atlanta, Ga., the coming August.

He has held evangelistic services in most of our Southern churches and schools, and has often spoken at our annual meetings and to the churches of the North.

STRUGGLES AND VICTORIES OF MRS. ELLA SHEPPARD MOORE.

Both Mrs. Moore and her husband were born with the chains of American slavery binding body and intellect, and both have been sold as merchandise for a price. Both were students of Fisk University, and illustrate in their persons and character the value of the work of the American Missionary Association among the freedmen.

Mrs. Moore, *nee* Ella Sheppard, was born in Nashville, and is the daughter of Simon and Ella Sheppard, slaves of the Sheppards of Okolona, Miss. Her father was an energetic, industrious man, a livery owner and hackman at Nashville, Tenn. He hired his time of his master, and ultimately saved enough to purchase his freedom at a cost of \$1,800. He had been promised for years that he should have his wife, but her owner violated the agreement to sell her, and soon after the birth of Ella they were taken from him to Mississippi to what then seemed a hopeless servitude. The burden of slavery rested heavily upon the mother. As all hopes of their becoming a united family were blasted, she determined that their three-year-old baby

girl should not remain a slave, so she gave her mistress the choice of selling Ella to her father or losing both, "For," said she, "I'll take Ella and jump into the river rather than see her a slave!" The mistress, fearing the loss of both mother and child, sold Ella to her own father for \$350. The mother seldom had a chance to see her own child, and had not the father paid the "old mammy" of the plantation, who took care of the pickaninnies, a regular amount to especially care for Ella, the child would have long before died for want of a mother's care. After a time, his wife being dead to him by the usage of slavery, Simon Sheppard was married again to a slave woman in Nashville,



FAMILY GROUP.

whose freedom he afterward purchased for \$1,300, making the snug sum of \$3,450 invested by this slave in the persons of his family in his efforts to establish a home. Hearing through friends that an effort was being made to seize his wife and child and re-enslave them, he escaped with them to Cincinnati, where he began life again without a penny. Here Ella enjoyed some school advantages, and began the study of music, for which she showed remarkable talent. In this she met the cruel race prejudice which in after years she was destined, under God, to do so much toward melting away. An eminent teacher was secured for her, but, being colored, she could only get the instruc-

tion by promising secrecy, entering the house by the back way and taking her lessons at night.

By the sudden death of Mr. Sheppard, in 1866, the stepmother and daughter were left penniless and dependent on their own efforts for support. They struggled on, often wanting the common necessities of life, until the spring of 1868. Ella, although young, accepted a position as teacher of a colored school at Gallatin, Tenn. Her patrons were poor, and, after five months of toil she had saved but six dollars. With this sum she went to Fisk University, and, by working for a part of her support and teaching a few pupils in music in the city, she was enabled to continue her studies for two years, when she was appointed one of the teachers of instrumental music in the university. She was the accompanist of, and aided in drilling, the large choir from which the original Jubilee Singers were selected, and, as their efficient pianist, she was identified in all their history and travel throughout Europe and America. It is worthy of note that of the more than thirty who at various times were members of the company, Ella Sheppard is the only one whose name remained on the programme from first to last, and who was always with the company except during temporary illness. She assisted in drilling the company that is now singing in the interest of Fisk University, and still keeps up her interest in the Jubilee music of the University by giving her service in drilling the large Jubilee Club which meets weekly. As a member of the company of the original Jubilee Singers she traveled five years in Europe and six years in America. She has sung before Queen Victoria and many of the crowned heads of Europe, and has been entertained in the homes of Gladstone and many distinguished people in Europe and America.

By self-denial and economy Mrs. Moore was enabled, when she was a Jubilee Singer, to buy a small cottage near Fisk University to which she brought her own mother and only sister from a log-cabin in Mississippi. She supported them and paid for her sister's education, who is a graduate from the Normal department of Fisk University, and besides assisted several students through their course.

Miss Rosa Sheppard, Mrs. Moore's sister, married Mr. W. A. Caldwell, a graduate of Emerson Institute, one of the A. M. A. schools, and he is Principal of the colored schools of Mobile, Ala., and has over nine hundred pupils under his care.

Mrs. Moore also assisted materially in caring for her stepmother, having a strange inheritance from the complications of slavery of two living mothers, to which she added a third in her marriage to Rev. George W. Moore. Mrs. Moore's greatest service the past twenty years

has been in connection with the work of her husband during their missionary work in Washington and since Mr. Moore has been in the field service of the A. M. A. For the last ten years she has made her home at Nashville, where the education of her children is being pursued at Fisk University. She has been President of the Women's Missionary Unions of the Tennessee Association the past eight years.

Three children have brightened the home of Rev. and Mrs. Moore—two boys, George Sheppard and Clinton Fisk Russell, and one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth. They have also had the care of Mr. Moore's niece, Elizabeth, since she was four years of age. She is a graduate of Fisk, and has taught two years in the service of the A. M. A. at Cotton Valley, Ala., and Marshallville, Ga.

Mrs. Moore is widely known by the friends of our cause whom she has delighted with her words and songs and pleasing personality. She is hopeful of the ultimate triumph of righteousness and the redemption of her people.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS IN PORTO RICO.

MISS JENNIE L. BLOWERS, LARES.

The weather is fine now. We have had unusually severe rains and consequently bad roads thus far this season, but we know they are over now.

Our minister, Rev. S. L. Hernandez, is a young Mexican who was converted and educated at a Congregational school in Mexico. Of course he speaks the Spanish language perfectly for that is his mother tongue. The people are flocking to the services, especially those of Sunday evening. The men are greatly in the majority. It is also a significant fact that more than half of those who attend regularly are our pupils or from the families of our pupils. Truly God has blessed the work of the teachers. There are at least six men (heads of families) from the first class of society who are always present, and many more who come often, besides those of the second and third class and the shifting people of the street. These, being attracted by the music, stop at the door and wait and listen quietly to the entire service. Statistics are dry and uninteresting, but a few figures will give a definite idea of the interest manifested. During the month of December the average attendance at Sunday-school was forty-six, an increase of ten over that of November. The average for the Thursday evening meeting was eighty-three, an increase of fifteen. The average for Sunday evening was one hundred and twenty-one, an increase of thirty; while there were one hundred and seventy-seven present at the special service on Christmas night. But last Sunday marked the "flood-tide,"

a congregation of two hundred and one. Mr. Hernandez illustrated his sermon with stereopticon pictures from the Life of Christ, and that with special music was the attraction. Many came for the first time. One of these, a prominent merchant, afterward said, "I have *heard*, but have never *seen*, the gospel preached before." Our two school-rooms, which can now be thrown together, were packed and crowds were at the doors. Many of the *senoras* and *senoritas*, who did not dare to come in because they would be called Protestants, stood in the street and saw and heard. Thus the gospel was preached to them. I suppose that we cannot realize how much it would mean to some of these.

Sunday afternoon the different workers go to some of the streets in Shacktown or a mile or two into the country and hold simple services. This has been found to be an excellent way of interesting the people and bringing them to the preaching service. One night we counted over twenty new faces, those who had come just as a result of such informal methods.

One day not long ago, a tall, large man of somewhat striking appearance came into our Sunday-school. He was a stranger to all, but showed great interest in the lessons and songs, nodding his head emphatically at whatever pleased him. The next Sunday he brought four men with him. At the close of the school he invited the gentlemen to come to his house two miles away in the country and hold a service that afternoon. Here they found quite a company had gathered, neighbors of the host, all of whom listened to the truth with the closest attention. Twelve of the number walked back to the service in the evening. The *senor* is a coffee planter of considerable means and undoubted influence, for he always brings some one with him and sometimes as many as eight or ten. He has said, too, that just as soon as a church is organized he wants to join it.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hernandez have held some services in the out-lying districts, but it is impossible to go any very great distance as they have no horses and are often unable to hire them. The roads are poor and the walking is hard and exhausting in this climate. The work here has been established two years and during this time we have had no horse of our own. This has often been a very great disadvantage and we now feel that the need is imperative if the religious work is to grow. A good horse can be bought for seventy-five dollars.

There is a broad field for religious work in the country around Lares, six, eight or even ten miles away. We hope that much can be done for this people in the coming years.

Bureau of Woman's Work.

MISS D. E. EMERSON, SECRETARY.

The Woman's Bureau begins with this number of the magazine a department for monthly communication with its constituency. We would like to make it in large measure a means of communication between State Unions, conveying to all the best experiences, methods that have been found most successful, programs that have proved most interesting, by any of the Unions or auxiliaries in their missionary meetings. We are confident that associated with every State Union there are women who have a special genius for "putting things." Bright, pointed addresses and attractive programs are prepared, which all realize should have wider circulation.

We therefore invite State and auxiliary officers to furnish to us reports and addresses prepared for their meetings that have made an impression, proved effective. We will gladly act as a bureau of exchange for the State Unions, giving circulation through these pages so far as possible, and loaning, through correspondence, matter that may be furnished by the Unions for such purposes. Thus let us widen the influence of those who are giving their culture, ability, strength and time to preparing interesting programs and brief papers replete with fact and enthusiasm.

We cull from the annual reports of various Unions, sentiments and suggestions for the new year.

Source of Success. In the coming months let us not forget to ask often for wisdom of Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not.

Then we may expect to come together a year from now with great rejoicing over rewarded well-doing.—Mrs. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer Ohio Union.

Training School. We come to this most glorious period of our nation's life with eyes opened to opportunity, with hearts loving God's work, with hands trained in some degree to do what we find to do. Our Women's Missionary Societies have given us this training.—Miss Nichols, President Minnesota Union.

Obstacles. Each year, in spite of discouragements, we plan for greater things. * * Lack of interest, ignorance of the needs, indifference; these seem to be the great obstacles that leaders encounter and how to overcome them is their chief anxiety. * * I cannot help

feeling that if the missionary letters were universally read the cry of indifference and lack of interest would be lessened.—Mrs. Brinsmade, Secretary Missouri Union.

Missionary Letters. One of the questions on the report blank sent annually to each auxiliary is, "Do you make use of the monthly letters from our missionaries?" "Sometimes," "occasionally," or "as far as possible," is often the reply. From one of the strongest auxiliaries, the one which sends annually the largest contribution to the Treasurer, comes the reply, "Yes, at every meeting."—Mrs. Robbins, Secretary Iowa Union.

Encouragements. One of the most hopeful signs is the increased missionary interest in our Endeavor Societies. They are being educated to give, and will have a knowledge of the needs and give from love and not duty alone. Another note of encouragement is that each year more societies are raising their apportionments by systematic pledges. It is also a hopeful sign that more are using and taking interest in preparing programs, many having topics and leaders assigned from the beginning of the year.—Mrs. Cutcheon, Secretary Michigan Union.

Reflex Influence. It may seem of small value for us to attend regularly the missionary meeting and take some active part in its program while also bringing our offerings into the treasury, but the aggregate value of years of such faithfulness counts for a great deal in the character of a church.—Mrs. Williams, Secretary North California Union.

No Excuses for Indifference. Our missionary literature is now so abundant and interesting that ignorance and indifference are inexcusable. If the time is taken to select and prepare material, no missionary meeting need be dull and uninteresting. Aim at variety. Avoid monotony and routine. Do not be afraid of wise innovations. Occasional all-day Union meetings promote closer acquaintance and a deeper interest. * * Is there any sufficient reason why to Christian women the meeting of the missionary society should be less interesting than that of the Shakespeare Club? The best preparation for the missionary meeting offers full scope for all the originality, ingenuity and executive ability of our brightest women. * * Whatever we do for the home-land is a positive aid to missionary work in every land under the sun. Real missionary work is cumulative, hence loyalty to this trust at home is loyalty to a worldwide work.—Mrs. Nims, Secretary New Hampshire Union.

of Goods, freight prepaid, to *McIntosh, Ga.* Stowe, Home Union, box Goods, freight prepaid, to *McIntosh, Ga.* Swanton and Highgate, Ladies' box Goods, for *King's Mountain, N.C.* Thetford, First, 8.73. Vergennes, W.H. M.S., bbl. Goods and 86 cts. for freight, to *McIntosh, Ga.* Waitsfield, 8. Wallingford, L.M.S., for *Saluda Sem., N.C.*, 9. Waterbury, 8.77. West Glover, L.M.S., bbl. Goods, for *McIntosh, Ga.* Westminster, West, 6. West Randolph, 22.50. Wilmington, L.M.S., box Goods, for *McIntosh, Ga.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF VERMONT, by Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Treas., \$49.00.

Brattleboro, C.E., 5. Cambridge, 10. Chester, Jr.C.E., 4. Hardwick, 1. Milton, S., 1.50. Randolph Center, 15. Wells River, 7.50. West Rutland, 5.

MASSACHUSETTS, \$7,431.26—of which from Estates, \$900.00.

Amherst, Woman's Aux. of First and College Ch's, for *S.A., Grand View, Tenn.*, 50; College C., 45.66; South C., 13.85. Andover, Free Christian C., 33.25; Miss L. G. Merrill, two bbls. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N.C.* Arlington, Ortho. C., 51.58. Ashland, First, 16.25. Auburndale, C., 1.50. J. C. E., for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 5. Baldwinville, L.M.S., two bbls. Goods, for *Saluda, N.C.* Barre, S., 5. Beverly, Washington St., S., for *Saluda, N.C.*, 5. Billerica, D. H. Spiller, 5. Boston, Shawmut, 173.40; Union, 160.93; Mt. Vernon, 140.26; Augustus Hemmenway, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 150; A. H. Davenport, for *Laundry, Girls' Indust'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 100; "A Friend," 60; Mrs. Charlotte Fiske, for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 50; Edwin Ginn, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 25; Mrs. S. N. Aldridge, for *Saluda, N.C.*, 5; Miss Edith Wood, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 1; H. W. Warren, Books, for *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N.C.* Allston, 32.46. Dorchester, Mrs. Mary L. Houston, 10; Harvard C., L.B.S., bbl. Goods, for *Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Ga.* Jamaica Plain, Central, 2.35.

Bradford, First, 18. Brimfield, First, 16.50. Brockton, L.B.S., two bbls. Goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.* Brookline, Harvard C., 202.17. Campello, South, 70. Carlisle, 10. Centerville, Missy Soc., two bbls. Goods, for *Marshallville, Ga.* Chatham, C.E., 4.12. Chelsea, Central, 9.12. Chicopee, Third, 13.65. Cliftondale, 13.82. Clinton, Ger. Evan. C., 3. Cole-rain, 3.06. Curtisville, Mrs. Geo. E. Dresser 50 cts. Dalton, Gov. Wm. M. Crane, 50; Mrs. Mary Crane, 50; S., 50, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.* Danvers, Maple St. C., 148.98. Dover, 15.63. East Hampton, Payson, 41.85, to const. Wm. D. MILLER, L. M. Everett, Mystic Side, C., 13.50. Courtland St. C., 6.50, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.* Everett, Mystic Side C., two bbls. Goods, for *Marion, Ala.* Fitchburg, Calvinistic, 74.80; Rollstone, 23.33; Mrs. F. F. Battles, for *Alaska M., I. Foxboro, Ladies' Soc.*, bbl. Goods, for *Greenwood, S.C.* Framingham, "A Friend," 22.50 (17.50 of which for *Indian Schps.* and 5 for *Indian Work*); C. E., for *S.A., Pleasant Hill Acad., Tenn.*, 5; Grace C. E., for *Macon, Ga.*, 5. Gloucester, Addison P. Wonson, for *S.A., Fisk U.*, 50. Goshen, 3.05. Grafton, Union, 5. Great Barrington, C., 5.77; Mrs. Geo. Church, 5. W.C.T.U., 5; S., 15, for *Furniture, Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*; W. C. T. U., bbl. Goods, for *Blowing Rock, N.C.* "Friends," box Literature, for *Blowing Rock, N.C.* Greenfield, Mrs. H. A. Washburn, 10; Miss Mary Washburn, 10, for *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N.C.*; Second, 33.88. Hanover, Second, 3.10. Haverhill, North C., for *Grand View, Tenn.*, 600. Haydenville, 2.33. Holyoke, Second, 143 65. Housatonic, S., for *Furniture, Dor-*

chester Acad., McIntosh, Ga., 15; Primary S. Class, for *S.A., Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 2. Hyde Park, C., 43.53; Miss O. J. Perry, for *S.A., Tougaloo U.*, 15; Miss Soc., for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 10. Lawrence, L.M.S., two bbls. Goods, for *Marion, Ala.* Lowell, Pawtucket C., L.M.S., for *S.A., Fisk U.*, 30; Pawtucket C., 14.04; C. E., 5. Lynn, North, 29. Lynnfield Center, Mrs. Mary B. Hawkes, bbl. Goods, for *Cotton Valley, Ala.* Malden, First, 81.30; Wm. P. True, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 1. Mansfield, L. M. S., 5. Marlboro, Union C., 93.90. Methuen, C., for *S.A., Fisk U.*, 62.50. Middleboro, First, 28.50. Millbury, M. D. Garfield, 25. Montague, 8. Newbury, First, 13.30. Newburyport, "A Friend," for *S.A., Fisk U.*, 50; Prospect St. C., "A Friend," 10; Prospect St. C., "A Friend," for *S.A., Fisk U.*, 5. New Salem, 6.34. Newton, Second, L. H. M. S., for *Schp., Fisk U.*, 50. Newton Center, L.H.M.S., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda, N.C.* Newtonville, Cent. S., 10. North Amherst, C., 43.30. North Amherst, Mrs. Nellie Dickinson, bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N.C.* Northampton, Miss J. B. Kingsley, 30; C., bbl. Goods, for *Marshallville, Ga.*; Edwards, C.E., for *Indian M.*, 5. Northboro, Evan. C., 22.60; Primary Dept., for *Hymn Books for New Chapel, Tougaloo, Miss.*, 3.76. North Chelmsford, 3. North Hadley, Second, 13.24. North Woburn, 3.24. Norton, Trin. C., 32.76. Norwood, First S., 16.88. Oakham, Mrs. M. T. F. Rugg, 15. Oxford, First, to const. MISS CARRIE MCCrackEN L. M., 37.19. Palmer, Second C., 60, to const. MRS. G. E. DALRYMPLE and GEO. EZEKIEL, M. L.'s. Pepperell, C., bbl. Goods, for *Greenwood, S.C.* Princeton, Mrs. Laura M. Grount, bbl. Goods, freight prepaid, to *McIntosh, Ga.* Rochester, 4. Rowley, C., for *Student Aid, Fisk U.*, 30. Salem, "A Thank Offering," 25; Tabernacle C., 10.96; Tabernacle C., Young Women's Miss. Assoc., for *American Highlanders*, 5; South C., 1.40; Crombie St., L.B.S., bbl. Goods, for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N.C.* Saxtonville, Edwards C., 2.05. Shelburne Falls, 20.40. South Braintree, 18. Southbridge, Mrs. Thomas Sanders, bundle Sewing Material, for *Beaufort, N.C.* South Braintree, Elmer Thayer, box Cranberries, for *Beaufort, N.C.* South Byfield, 11.89. South Egremont, 12 61. South Hadley, First, 12.06. South Sudbury, Memorial, add'l, 1.50. So. Weymouth, Union C., 20.88. Swampscott, bbl. Goods, for *Marshallville, Ga.* Springfield, First, 37.27; Memorial, 21.25; "A Friend," for *Furniture, Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 22; "The Frances A. W. Harper Club," by Frances R. Walters, Sec'y, for *S.A., Gloucester Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 11.50; Park C., King's Daughters, for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N.C.*, 8; Mrs. C. S. Dennis, bbl. Goods; St. John's Cong. C., bbl. Goods, for *Cappahosic, Va.*; Hope C., Women's Soc., six pkgs., for *Fort Yates, N.D.* State Line, S., Furniture (val. 5), for *Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.* Stockbridge, C., to const. C. H. PERRY, L.M., 30; S., 5. Stoughton, C. E., for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 15; C., 5.22. Taunton, Union C. E., Cent-a-Day Band, 16.42. Templeton, 12.50. Truro, 5.11. Uxbridge, First Evan. C., 20.05. Ware, S., thirty bbls. Useful Articles, for *Fort Yates, N.D.* Warren, C., 34.05 (3 of which for *American Highlanders*); L.A.S., bbl. and box Goods, freight prepaid, for *McIntosh, Ga.* Whately, C., to const. MRS. ASHLEY G. DICKINSON L.M., 42.62. Westboro, Miss A. Merriam, for *S.A., Allen N. and I. Sch., Thomasville, Ga.*, 2; L.B.S., box Goods, for *Saluda, N.C.* West Boylston, 11.90. Westport, Pacific U. C., 10. West Medford, 16.50. West Newton, Second, 69. West Springfield, Old White C., valuable box and bbl. Goods, for *Fort Yates, N.D.*; Park St., 26.48. Whitinsville, C., 1,088.40. Williamstown, First,

106.99. Winchester, C. Mission Union, 50; Mrs. Moses Herrick, 5; Mrs. N. W. C. Holt, 2; First S., 5, *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*; H. M. Pond, *Esq.* Organ, *for Lincoln Normal Sch., Marion, Ala.*; Worcester, Plymouth, 39. 1; Park, 3; Mrs. E. J. Britain, *for S. A. Tougaloo U.*, 10; Miss Susan P. Pearson, deceased, by Miss Isabel E. Stiles, Piano, *for Gloucester Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS AND R. I., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas., \$300.00.

Amherst, First and College Ch's. *for Nat. Ala.*, 50. Brookline, Leyden, Woman's Union, *for S. A., Fisk U.*, 50. W. H. M. A., *for Salaries*, 480; *for Chinese*, 20.

ESTATES.—Boston. Est. Mrs. Susan Warren, *for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 200. Enfield, Est. J. B. Woods, by Rev. Robt. M. Woods, Trustee, 80. Lawrence, Est. Mrs. Maria T. Benson, 20. Milton, Est. Rev. Albert K. Teele, D.D., 500. Whitinsville, Est. William H. Whitin, by Edward Whitin, 100.

RHODE ISLAND, \$509.87.

Barrington, 30. Bristol, First, 51.35. East Providence, "Jubilee Pledge," to const. MISS CHARLOTTE L. SLOCUM L.M., 50. Pawtucket James Coats, *for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 100. Central Falls C., 48.65; Park Place C., 12.15. Providence, Union C., 210.72; Union C., "A Friend," 5; Elmwood Temple, "Two Members," 2.

CONNECTICUT, \$1,702.49—of which from Estate, \$10.00.

Ansonia, 38. Barkhamsted, 4. Black Rock, 21.10. Bloomfield, 6.30. Bozrah, 10. Bridgeport, Second, 105.00. Park St., 95; West End, 15.76. Bridgeport, Ladies' Soc., 10; S. Class, 3.50, *for Furniture, Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.* Canaan, Pilgrim C., Young Ladies' Mission Circle, bbl. Goods, *for Cappahosic, Va.* Collinsville, 15.50. Columbia, 12.68. Cornwall, First C.E., *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 16. Darien, S., *for Saluda Sem., Saluda, N. C.*, 20. Deep River, C., 13.84. Deep River, Mrs. R. P. Spenser, 2; Mrs. Banning and Miss Mary Smith, 1; John Marvin, 1, *for S. A. Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, N. C.* East Canaan, 6.88. East Hartford, First, 8.02. East Hartford, L.M.S., bbl. Goods, *for Grand View, Tenn.* East Woodstock, "Friends," two bbls. Goods; Chas. H. Killam, bbl. Apples, *for Beaufort, N. C.* Elington, C. E., 44.02; S., 13.50, *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*; C. E. two bbls. Goods, *for Marion, Ala.* Enfield, "Willing Workers," box Goods, *for Fort Yates, N. D.* Fairfield, S., *for Porto Rico*, 20. Falls Village, 4.43. Fishkill Landing, Rev. C. E. McCullom, *for freight, to McIntosh, Ga.*, 1.75. Glastonbury, First Ch. of Christ, 50. Granby, First, *for Tougaloo U.*, 10. Greenwich, Second C. E., *for Schps., Lincoln Acad., Marion, Ala.*, 16. Greenwich, Miss Amelia Knapp, *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 5. Groton, S., 9.58. Guilford, First, 25. Haddam, First, 11. Hanover, 9. Hadlyme, R. E. Hungerford, 25; C., 7.10. Hartford, Farmington Av. C., to const. MISS LILLA M. BURT, LYMAN B. BRAINERD and DAVID CALHOUN L. M's, 84.84; Students of Hartford Theo. Seminary, 20.70; Mrs. L. A. Seymour, *for Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 8; Miss Forsythe, *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 1. Hebron, First, 7.24. Lyme, Grassy Hill C., 4.90; Mrs. Mary Sill, *for freight on bbl. Goods, for Athens, Ga.*, 2. Manchester, Second, ad'l, 1. Mansfield, Miss E. P. Woodward, 20; Mrs. Ellen J. Wilkins, 25, *for S. A. Tougaloo U.* Melrose, Miss Fanny Thompson, 5, *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.* Meriden, Center S., 32.53; "A Member of First Ch.," 10. Middle-

town, Third, 13.30; First, 10.88. Milford, First, 5. Mount Carmel 10.73. Mystic, Mystic Bdg. C., 5. Naugatuck, 15. Nepaug, C., 13.30; C.E., *for Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 3. New Britain, Ladies, box Blankets, *for Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.* New Canaan, 22. New Haven, "A Friend," 22. Newington, S., *for Marshallville, Ga.*, 56. Noank, M. H. Giddings, 5. North Greenwich, 37.28. North Haven, 34.21. North Woodbury, Mrs. Laura Terrill, 10. Norwalk, Mrs. A. V. Heath, bbl. Goods, *for Blowing Rock, N. C.* Norwich, First S., *for Porto Rico*, 18.33. Plantsville, C., 10.90; "Two Friends," *for Girls' Indust'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 2. Plymouth, 3. Pequonock, 3.86. Portland, C.E., *for Williamsburg, Ky.*, 4. Putnam, Second, 2.30. Rockville, Park Hammond, *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 50. Salisbury, C., 7.29; "Friends," two boxes Magazines, *for Knoxville, Tenn.* Saybrook, Old Saybrook, C., 6. Somers, C., *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 9.29. South Canaan, 3. South Windsor, First, 12.47. Stonington, Ladies' Soc., bbl. Goods, *for Wilmington, N. C.* Stonington, Ten-Minute-a-Day Soc., two bbls. Goods, *for Grand View, Tenn.* Stratford, 21.78. Talcottville, 83.12. Thomaston, First, 10.26. Thompsonville, "Friends," bbl. Goods, *for Beaufort, N. C.* Tolland, C.E., *for Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 36.56; C., bbl. Goods, *for Marion, Ala.* Unionville, First Ch. of Christ, 25. Waterbury, Second, Women's Benev. Soc., *for Thomasville, Ga.*, 25. Westchester, 7.62. West Cornwall, C.E., *for Schp., Grand View, Tenn.*, 10. West Hartford, First Ch. of Christ, 25.05. Whitneyville, L. A. Soc., bbl. Goods, *for McIntosh, Ga.* Windsor, Mrs. Burton Loomis, *for Building, Marion, Ala.*, 5. Woodbridge, S., *for Porto Rico*, 5. Woodstock, First, 6.25.

WOMAN'S CONG. HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF CONNECTICUT, by Mrs. Geo. Follett, Financial Secretary, \$148.65.

Bridgeport, South, 39.65. Danbury, Second, *for S. A.*, 3. Newington, 5. North Haven, *for Fort Berthold, N. D.*, 25. Plainville, 5. Pomfret Center, *for Grand View, Tenn.*, 13. Stonington, First, Agreement Hill, Aux., *for S. A., Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 8. Wallingford, 50.

ESTATE.—Enfield, Est. Julia Abbey, by F. A. King, Exec'r, *for Dictionary, Washburn Sem., Beaufort, N. C.*, 10.

NEW YORK, \$2,501.13—of which from Estate, \$299.25.

Albany, A. N. Husted, 10. Angola, Miss A. H. Ames, 5. Antwerp, First, 11.15. Big Hollow, Nelson Hitchcock, 5. Binghamton, First, 44.75. Binghamton, Clara Shuter, bbl. Goods, *for Big Creek Gap, Tenn.* Blooming Grove, S., 5; M. C. Sears, 5, *for Porto Rico*. Brasher Falls, Mrs. Eliza Bell, 10. Brooklyn, Plymouth C., 260; Plymouth W. H. M. S., 25, *for Laundry, Girls' Indust'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*; Lewis Ave. C., 122.10; C.E., *for Indian M.*, 15; Puritan, S., 16.56; Mrs. S. V. White, *for Laundry, Girls' Indust'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 25; Miss Elizabeth Beers, *for S. A., Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 5; Beecher Mem. C., W.M.S., 2. Buffalo, First, 106; Pilgrim, 1. Canandaigua, First S., *for Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 32.85; *for Indian M., Rosebud, S. D.*, 27.04. Chili Station, Martha A. Parker, deceased, an ex-slave, by Elizabeth B. Johnston, *for S. A., Gloucester A. and I. Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 100. Clifton Springs, Mrs. Eliza R. Marvin and Mrs. Z. Eddy, 1. Cortland, A. H. and Mrs. C. Keese, *for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 10. Fairport, W. H. M. U., *for King's Mountain, N. C.*, 3. Groton, 4.10. Hamilton, C., *for Big Creek Gap, Tenn.*, 31. Holland Patent, Welsh C., 8

Jamestown, C., 203.12; S., 10. Massena, C., for S. A., *Grand View, Tenn.*, 39.17. Middletown, First C., box Goods, for *Big Creek Gap, Tenn.*, New York, Broadway Tab., 763.04; Mrs. R. Heber Newton, for S. A., *Gloucester Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 10; Blecker Van Wageningen, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 25; Mrs. A. C. Hickok, for S. A., *Brewer Normal Sch., Greenwood, S. C.*, 10; Miss L. O. O'Donohue, for S. A., *Orange Park, Fla.*, 7; Port Morris C., 2; Miss Emma Carter, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 2; Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, valuable pkg., for *Fort Yates, N. D.*; Miss Mary Hinds, bbl. Goods, for *Moorhead, Miss.*; Mrs. Dr. Lambert, three bbls. Goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.* Newark Valley, 8.59. Norwood, L. M. S., box Goods, for *Wilmington, N. C.* Ogdensburg, W. M. U., bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N. C.* Oriskany Falls, 1. Philadelphia, W. M. S., bbl. Goods, for *Big Creek Gap, Tenn.* Poughkeepsie, C., box Goods, for *Big Creek Gap, Tenn.* Rensselaer Falls, S., 1. Syracuse, Plymouth S., 20.68; Good Will C., 17; S., 6.23, for *Grand View, Tenn.* Tarrytown, Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe, for *Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 30. Utica, Plymouth, 33.41; Mrs. Sarah H. Mudge, 5. Watertown, Jr. C. E., for S. A., *Grand View, Tenn.*, 10. Wolcott, Miss Sue G. Crafts, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 5, and bbl. Goods, for *Marion, Ala.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF NEW YORK, by Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas., \$58.00.

Brooklyn, Lewis Ave., for *Oake, S. D.*, 50. Richmond Hill for S. A., *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 8.

ESTATE.—Portland, Estate of Sally Louisa Leech Coon, by H. C. Kingsbury (300, less expense, 75 cts.), 299.25.

NEW JERSEY, \$429.80.

East Orange, First C. E., for S. A., *Ballard Sch., Macon, Ga.*, 5; First C. E., for *Porto Rico, 4.80* and Children's Games, for *Macon, Ga.*; Garrett Byrne, 6; Emma L. Beavers, 2, for *Macon, Ga.* Floral Park, Miss'y Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Thomasville, Ga.* Haddonfield, Mrs. B. M. Rhoads and Mr. Duane Nash, one Acme Harrow, for *Cappahosic, Va.* South Orange, "A Friend," for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 50. Upper Montclair, "A Friend," 1. Westfield, C., 301; Ministering Children's League, for S. A., *Fort Berthold, N. D.*, 10.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION, by Mrs. G. A. L. Merrifield, Treas., \$50.00.

Montclair, First, for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 50.

PENNSYLVANIA, \$318.50.

Allegheny, First, 5. Canonsburg, Miss Mary Johnson, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 20; Mrs. Scott, bbl. Goods, for *Marion, Ala.* Devon, S., for *Knoxville, Tenn.*, 6. Ebensburg, First, 11. Harrisburg, Mrs. Louise T. Boyd, for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 250. Kane, First, 7. New Wilmington, Miss Hanna, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 1. Philadelphia, Snyder Ave. C., 10; Kensington C., 3; Johnson & Stokes, one Advance Chilled Plow, for *Cappahosic, Va.* Port Carbon, Mrs. Jesse Turner, for *Laundry, Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 5. Wheeler, Miss Florence Thompson, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 50 cts.

OHIO, \$676.52.

Akron, First, 60. Alexandria, C., bbl. goods, for *King's Mountain, N. C.* Aurora, C. E., for *Macon, Ga.*, 16; C., 6; C. and C. E., box goods, for *Andersonville, Ga.* Berea, 10.80. Cincinnati, Welsh C., 10; Columbia C., 6.13; Clifford

Rednour, for S. A., *Brewer Normal S., Greenwood, S. C.*, 1. Cleveland, Bethlehem C. and S., 15.62; Lake View, 6; Grace C., 2.78; Magdelene Kucera, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 2. Columbus, Eastwood, 7. Elyria, 16.96. Garrettsville, C., Kingdom Extension Soc., 15. Hudson, C., bal. to const. MRS. ELLEN ELLS-WORTH SPRAGUE, L. M., 13. Jewell, T. B. Goddard, 300. Kent, S., for *Girls' Ind'l S., Moorhead, Miss.*, 2.50. Monroeville, Miss Hattie Keeler, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 5. Newark, Plymouth, 7. Oberlin, Second, 44.86; First, add'l, 50 cts.; L. M. S., bbl. goods, for *Joppa, Ala.*; Mrs. E. W. R. Lord, five boxes and two bbls. goods, for *Joseph K. Brick A. I. and N. S., Enfield, N. C.* Painesville, First, to const. MISS BELL WHELPLEY, L. M., 38.52. Richfield, Christine Wheatley, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 1. Rock Creek, C. and S., 5. Rockport, W. M. S., 5. Sheffield, Mrs. Edward Burrell, for S. A., *Brewer Nor. Sch., Greenwood, S. C.*, 1. Strongsville, M. E. Ch., for *Laundry, Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 5.50. Sullivan, S., for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 1. Vermillion, 2.40. Wakeman, Second C., 4.70; S., 13. Wauseon, 14.85. Wellington, Edward West, 10. Williamsfield, W. H. M. S., for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 1. Youngstown Mrs. E. L. Ford, for *Laundry, Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 25.

ILLINOIS, \$1,000.57.

Avon, Jr. C. E., 2; Rev. Ray Eckerson, 3. Batavia, 10. Belvidere, L. M. S., bbl. goods, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.* Cambridge, 8.75. Chicago, Miss Annie Lawrence, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 50; Robt. W. Patton, 50; Kenwood Evan. Sch., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 25. First, 15.12; Rev. Henry Willard, 25; Miss Emma Willard, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 15; North Shore C., 16.30; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kilner, 10; Auburn Park C., 15; Leavitt St. S., 8.50; University C., 5.58; C. E., 10; Mrs. Arthur Brabrook, for S. A., *Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 5; Englewood Union Evan. S., for *Lares, Porto Rico*, 3.57; Bethlehem, 3.40; Willard Ave., add'l, 1; M. Kynoch, for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 1; Miss Laura M. Roy-non, three boxes goods, for *McIntosh, Ga.* Creston, 5. Dover, Ladies' Soc., bbl. goods, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.* Edelstein, 1.50. Elgin, Rev. Jas. Chalmers, D.D., for *Orange Park, Fla.*, 10. Evanston, Mrs. A. J. Hurl-burt, for S. A., *Brewer Nor. Sch., Greenwood, S. C.*, 5. Galesburg, W. M. S., bbl. goods, freight prepaid, for *McIntosh, Ga.* Geneseo, 5. Glenice, 25.37. Gridley, 6.93. Hinsdale, Jr. C. E., for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 5. Hoopstown, Rev. Dana Sherrill, 10. Joy Prairie, Ladies' Soc., bbl Christmas gifts, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.* Kewanee, S., 6.42; Mrs. Wray, for *Orange Park, Fla.*, 1. Lombard, First Ch. of Christ, 2.45. Lyonsville, 3.81. Marseilles, Mrs. Oliver Adams and Mrs. Baughman, for S. A., *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 10. Mendon, 2.52. Naperville, Prof. Geo. W. Sinderlinger, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 10. Neponset, S. 1.10. Oak Park, First, 153.07; "Thoughtful Circle, King's Daughters," for S. A., *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 5. Paxton, C., 64.55 (3 of which to const. DR. L. B. FARRAR, L. M.); S. P. Bushnell, 20; L. M. S., bbl. goods, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.* Payson, C. E., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 15; Peoria, 66.03; Rockford, First, 41.42 (25 of which for S. A., *Fisk U.*) Somonauk, C., 16.50; First Miss'y Soc. for *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 3. Springfield, Jr. C. E. Soc., for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 2. St. Charles, H. M. U., 5. Summer Hill, 2.68; West Pullman, 2.85. Winnebago, L. M. S., for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 16.25. Winnetka, 10. Wyoming, 17. Yorkville, 10.46.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF ILLINOIS, by Mrs. Mary S. Booth, Treas., \$150.40.

Canton, W. M. S., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 7.50. Chicago, New England, 19.65; Union Park, 18; Englewood, North, for S. A., *Moorhead, Miss.*, 17. Elgin, First, for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 25. Jacksonville, 20. Loda, 8. Oak Park, First, 25 cts. Plainfield, 10. Plymouth, Inter. C. E., 2; Rockford, Second, 5. Undesignated, 18.

MICHIGAN, \$271.46—of which from Estate, \$21.31.

Alpena, W. M. S., for *Tougaloo U.*, 35 (25 of which for S. A.). Ann Arbor, First, C. E., for *American Highlanders*, 5. Bellaire, 5.75. Benzonia, First C., 45.15 (30 of which for S. A., *Grana View, Tenn.*); First, add'l, 6. Charlevoix, First, 3. Detroit, First, Ladies' Soc., bbl. goods, for *Greenwood, S. C. Hopkins Station, C.*, add'l, 1.33. Howell, Mrs. S. E. A. Batcheler, 2. Olivet, First, 13. Maple City, 1. Remus, G. G. Hoyt and Son, bbl. Flour, for *Mobile, Ala.*, Romeo, 23.55. Romeo, L. M. S., two bbls. Goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.*, So. Haven, N. O. Pabsch, for S. A., *Lincoln Nor. Sch., Marion, Ala.*, 9. South Haven, S. Class, 1; Dr. McMillan, 1.75; Minnie McMillan, 1. for S. A., *Lincoln Nor. Sch., Marion, Ala.*, South Haven, L. M. S., bbl. Goods, for *Marion, Ala.*, Three Oaks, C., 64.10, to const. REV. C. E. TAGGART and E. K. WARREN, L.M's.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MICHIGAN, by Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Treas., \$32.52.

Charlotte, Helping Hand M. Band, for S. A., *Moorhead, Miss.*, 50 cts., and for S. A., *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 50 cts. Detroit, First, 28.00. Dowagiac, for S. A., *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 1.65. Litchfield, Miss C. A. Turrell, for S. A., *Moorhead, Miss.*, 1.10. Victor, 77 cents.

ESTATE.—Benzonia, Estate of Amasa Waters, by L. P. Judson, Exec., 21.31.

IOWA, \$306.52.

Alden, L. M. S., for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 2. Alexander, 5.30. Algona, King's Daughters, for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 5. Ames, 24.83. Dennison, Clarence Shopshire, for S. A., *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 10. Dunlap, 10.01. Emmetsburg, L. M. S., 5. Grinnell, Miss Julia Brainerd, bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N. C.*, Independence, S., for *Beach Inst., Savannah, Ga.*, 5. Lincoln, 4.16. Lyons, 5.68. Marshalltown, Miss Carrie L. Durant, for S. A., *Avery Inst., Charleston, S. C.*, 6. McGregor, First, 76.88; L. M. S., for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 15.50. Newburg, First, 1.20. Monticello, 10. Olds, 16.50. Prairie City, First, 2.23. Red Oak, First, 37. Tabor, L. B. Wood, for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 2. Waterloo, Mrs. D. H. Manning, for *Mobile, Ala.*, 5.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF IOWA, Miss Martha D. Stone, Treas., \$56.33.

Ames, 5. Manchester, 4. Muscatine, C. E., 3.20. Ottumwa, First, 3.13. Sloan, W.M.S., for S. A., *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 10. Tabor, 1. Webster City, 30.

MINNESOTA, \$342.89.

Austin, L.M.S., bbl. Goods, for *Marion, Ala.*, Cannon Falls, First, 11.35. Elk River, Union C., 8.16. Lake City, First, 9. Litchfield, Mrs. De Costa and Mrs. M. Weeks, for *Meridian, Miss.*, 9. Mazeppa, C., for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 10. Minneapolis, "Two Friends," Thank Offering, for *King's Mountain, N. C.*, 100; Plymouth, 27; Miss R. Holdridge, for *King's Mountain, N. C.*, 10; Lowry Hill, C. E., bbl.

Goods and box Christmas Gifts, for *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, Northfield First, 46.88. Sherburne, W. M. S., for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 5. St. Paul, Merriam Park, Olivet C., 17.80; Plymouth, 8.66.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MINNESOTA, by Mrs. A. W. Norton, Treas., \$8.04.

Benson, S., 1.40. Fergus Falls, 10. Hancock, for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 9. Minneapolis, Park Ave., 9.64. Northfield, for S. A., *Fisk U.*, and to const. Mrs. LIBBIE F. CUSHMAN, L.M., 50.

WISCONSIN, \$163.07.

Beloit, First, 24.65. Burlington, Plymouth, bbl. Goods, for *Thomasville, Ga.*, Clinton, First, 2.75. Endeavor, 4.28. Eland, 2.14. Hartford, 22.85. Hartford, Mrs. Freeman, two bbls. Goods, for *Meridian, Miss.*, Hartland, 6.25; Miss Louise Campbell, for S. A., *Brewer Nor. Sch., Greenwood, S. C.*, 1. Hayward, 13.14. La Crosse, Geo. W. Burton, for *Beach Inst., Savannah, Ga.*, 5. Menasha, Jr. Dept., 9.14. Milton, 4.10. Plymouth, "Friends," by Rev. Geo. H. Marsh, for *Reading Room, Big Creek Gap, Tenn.*, 12.15. Racine, First, 7.1. River Falls, 16.85. Sturgeon Bay, Ruth Osgood, and "Friends," for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 50 cts. Wauwatosa, First, 10. West Superior, Miss E. A. Hyde, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 5. Whitewater, Inter. Soc., 2; C., four bbls. Goods, for *Thomasville, Ga.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF WISCONSIN, by Mrs. L. E. Smith, Treas., \$13.45.

Brandon, 9.85. Delavan, 3.60.

MISSOURI, \$267.19.

Avalon, P. A. L. Carpenter, for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 1.50. Hamilton, 10.50. Kansas City, First, 173.34; Clyde, 14.78; Beacon Hill, 4.57. Neosho, First, 20.25. Springfield, Mrs. Wm. Yeaman, bbl. Apples, for *King's Mountain, N. C.*, St. Louis, First, "A Friend," for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 25. Hope C., 8.25.

KANSAS, \$16.62.

Kerwin, Mrs. McKinney, for *Meridian, Miss.*, 1.00. Louisville, 2.52. Ottawa, First, 8.50. Wabausee, S., for *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 4.60.

NEBRASKA, \$485.82

Ashland, 10. Columbus, 10.23. Fremont, Mrs. Miranda Heaton, by Miss Cornelia Bunnell, Trustee, 250. Hastings, First, 22.27. Lincoln, Butler Ave., 2.40. Omaha, Mrs. Mary W. Rustiss, for *Talladega Coll.*, 5. Santee, Collection for *Repairs on Lawson Cottage*, 55. Surprise, Mrs. J. H. Greenlet, 2.50.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF NEBRASKA, by Mrs. C. J. Hall, Treas., \$128.42.

W.H.M.U., for *Santee, Neb.*, 128.42.

NORTH DAKOTA, \$3.10.

Dickinson, C. E., 3.10.

SOUTH DAKOTA, \$33.76.

Clark, 5.19. Ipswich, C., 1.64; S., 3. Meckling, 3.50. Mitchell, L. M. S., 1; C. E., 5, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, Parkston, German C., 5. Rosette Park, S., 75 cents. Tyndall, German C., 3.18. Winfred, 1.30.

ARKANSAS, \$10.50.

Rogers, C., 5.50; S., 5.

COLORADO, \$183.18.

Colorado Springs, First, 82; Second, 5.10; Mrs. S. L. Eldredge, for *S. A., Tougalo U.*, 5. Denver, Plymouth, 40.41. Greeley, Park, 42.67. Manitou, First C.E., for *Alaska M.*, 5. White-water, 2.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF COLORADO, by Miss Isabel M. Strong, Treas., \$1.00.

Denver, Miss Caroline Danielson, for *Thunderhawk Indian M.*, 1.

CALIFORNIA, \$523.57.

East Los Angeles, 2.63. Los Angeles, Plymouth, 4. Niles, C. (15 of which for Chinese), 30. Pasadena, Mrs. H. S. Barrows, for *Building, Marion, Ala.*, 7. Redlands, First, 51.62. San Diego, Miss Susan E. Thatcher, for *Building, Marion, Ala.*, 25. San Francisco, Receipts of the California Chinese Mission (see items below), 402.32.

OREGON, \$25.00.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF OREGON by Mrs. C. F. Clapp, Treas., \$25.00.

Portland, First, 25.

WASHINGTON, \$8.00.

Eagle Harbor, 4. Edmonds, 1. Ferndale, 2. Puyallup, 1.

ALASKA, \$65.00.

Cape Prince of Wales, S. (50 of which for *Porto Rico*), 65.

NORTHERN FRIENDS. \$157.18.

—, "Northern Friends," for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*, 157.18.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$42.00.

Washington, First S., for *Porto Rico*, 25; Plymouth, Woman's Miss'v Circle, for *S. A., Jos. K. Brick A. I. and N. Sch., Enfield, N. C.*, 15; People's C., L. M. S., for *Jos. K. Brick A. I. and N. Sch., Enfield, N. C.*, 2.

MARYLAND, \$2.50.

Williston, Miss Sarah A. Beals, 2.50.

VIRGINIA.

Hampton, Lewis Fortie, thirty-two vols. "Nations of the World," for *Gloucester Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*

KENTUCKY, \$3.00.

Corbin, 2. Woodbine, J. M. Trosper, 1.

NORTH CAROLINA, \$11.65.

Enfield, Chapel Co'lection, for *Jos. K. Brick A. I. and N. Sch., Enfield, N. C.*, 2.97. Greensboro, Mrs. Moses Cone, for *Prizes, Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 5. Oaks, 1.25. Wardsworth, 2.43.

TENNESSEE, \$292.00.

Jellico, C. and S., for *Porto Rico*, 2. LaFollette, "A Friend," for *Big Creek Gap, Tenn.*, 9; C. 1. Memphis, Citizens, for *Ind'l Dept., LeMoyne Inst., Memphis, Tenn.*, 275. Nashville, C.E. of Fisk U., for *Santee, Neb.*, 5.

GEORGIA, \$11.00.

Atlanta, Miss Holbrook, for *Dictionary, for Storrs Sch., Atlanta, Ga.*, 10. Thomasville, "A Friend," for *S. A., Allen N. and I. Sch.*, 1.

ALABAMA, \$193.20.

Marion, Proceeds of Christmas Fair, 60; Pupils of Lincoln Nor. Sch., 40; "A Friend," 20; Dr. Reid, 5; Mr. Mickleboro, 2.50; Mr. Ballard, 2.50; Marion Hardware Co., 5; Mrs. Thomas, 7.25; Mrs. Jackson, 1; Mrs. Latimer, 1; Mrs. Cole, 40 cents; Renona Wens, 25 cents; Mrs. Whitehead, 20 cts.; Mrs. Charlotte Nixon, 10 cts.; Stephen Childs, 10; John Somerville, 8; Mr. Lide, 2.50; Mrs. Broadnax, 1; Miss Mary Shaw, 1; Mrs. Johnson, 1; Mrs. Tarrant, 1; Mrs. Patton, 1; Miss Chloe Tutt, 50 cents, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.* Montgomery, Sojourner Truth Club, 2, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.* Talladega, C., 10; Prof. E. C. Silsbv, 5; Miss Parkhurst, 2; Miss Farrington, 1; Tuskegee, Prof. Palmer, 2, for *Bldg., Marion, Ala.*

MISSISSIPPI, \$61.10.

Meridian, First, 2.50. Meridian, Miss L. H. Dana, for *Curtains, Lincoln Sch.*, 3.62. Moorhead, Miss F. A. Gardner, 10; "A Friend," 5, for *Laundry, Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*

LOUISIANA, \$14.26.

Hammond, C., 10.80; S., 3.46.

TUITION, \$5,453.30.

Cappahosic, Va., 74.09. Lexington, Ky., 166.28. Williamsburg, Ky., 99.83. Beaufort, N. C., 39.60. Blowing Rock, N. C., 41.37. Enfield, N. C., 44.05. Hillsboro, N. C., 25.44. King's Mountain, N. C., 47.25. Saluda, N. C., 29.76. Troy, N. C., 1.50. Whittier, N. C., Public Fund, 98.55. Wilmington, N. C., 156. Charleston, S. C., 263.10. Greenwood, S. C., 115.20. Big Creek Gap, Tenn., 24.50; Public Fund, 50. Grand View, Tenn., 23.50. Jonesboro, Tenn., 2; Public Fund, 40. Knoxville, Tenn., 63.85. Nashville, Tenn., 671.96. Memphis, Tenn., 621.35. Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 124.60. Albany, Ga., 107.50. Andersonville, Ga., 7.27. Atlanta, Ga., 241.35. Macon, Ga., 380.63. McIntosh, Ga., 17.14. Marshallville, Ga., 10. Savannah, Ga., 171.90. Thomasville, Ga., 85.78. Athens, Ala., 38.45. Cotton Valley, Ala., 2.05. Joppa, Ala., 20.69. Marion, Ala., 90. Mobile, Ala., 188.25. Helena, Ark., 60. New Orleans, La., 605.33. Austin, Tex., 68.53. Meridian, Miss., 111.35. Moorhead, Miss., 63.20. Tougalo, Miss., 214.85. Orange Park, Fla., 87.25. Lares, Porto Rico, 18.25. Santurce, Porto Rico, 38.75.

SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER, 1901.

Donations.....	\$17,930.07
Estates.....	1,904.07
	\$19,894.08
Tuition.....	5,453.30
Total for December.....	\$25,348.28

SUMMARY.

From Oct. 1st, 1901, to Dec. 31st, 1901.

Donations.....	\$36,164.34
Estates.....	10,883.25
	\$47,047.59
Tuition.....	11,154.98
Total.....	\$58,202.57

FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

Subscriptions for December.....	\$30.27
Previously acknowledged.....	21.35
	\$51.62

RESERVE LEGACY ACCOUNT.

FROM OCT. 1, 1901, TO DEC. 31, 1901..... \$2,450.00

RECEIPTS OF THE CALIFORNIA CHINESE MISSION, from Nov. 15th to Dec. 12th, 1901, William Johnstone, Treas., \$179.50.

FROM LOCAL MISSIONS, \$119.50.

Berkeley, Chinese M.O., 35 cts. Fresno, Chinese M.O., 2.90. Japanese M.O., 9. Los Angeles, Chinese M.O., 6.85; Japanese M.O., 9.50. Marysville, Chinese M.O., 7; Special Offerings, for *New Organ*, 24. Oroville, Chinese M.O., 4.25. Pasadena, Chinese M.O., 2.55. Riverside, Chinese M.O., 4.05. Sacramento, Chinese M.O., 6.50. San Bernardino, Chinese M.O., 4. San Diego, Chinese M.O., 1.60. San Francisco, Central, Chinese M.O., 13.10. San Francisco, West, Chinese M.O., 3.75; Branch Association of Christian Chinese, 12.50. Santa Barbara, Chinese M.O., 2.80. Santa Cruz, Chinese M.O., 2.30. Ventura, Chinese M.O., 2.50.

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS, \$60.00:

Albany, N. Y., "Friends," by Miss Janet McNaughton, 60.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FOR AUG., 1901, \$54.90.

FROM LOCAL MISSIONS, \$52.65:

Fresno, Ann'y Pledges, 16.30. Oakland, Joe Len Sing, 5.85. Pasadena, Ann'y Pledges, 4.50. Riverside, First, S., 10. San Bernardino, An-

n'y Pledges, 2. San Francisco, Annual Mem's, 12; Bethany, Ann'y Pledges, 1. Ventura, Miss Lillian Bissell, 1.

FROM CHURCHES, \$1.00:

Decoto, Cong. C., 1.

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS, \$101.25:

Marlboro, Mass., Chinese S., 16.25. Greenfield, Mass., Mrs. N. Russell, 30; Mrs. E. B. Loomis, 10. South Framingham, Miss C. A. Kendall, 5. Bridgeport, Conn., "Anonymous," 10. Talladega, Ala., Miss A. E. Farrington, 30.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FOR AUG., 1901, \$67.92.

FROM LOCAL MISSIONS, \$29.00:

Berkeley, Ann'y Pledges, 8. Fresno, Ann'y Pledges, 2.50. Pasadena, Ann'y Pledges, 50 cts. San Diego, Ann'y Pledges, 5. San Francisco, Bethany, 4; Central, 7; West, 2.

FROM CHURCHES, \$23.92:

Oakland, Second, 3.42. San Jose, First, 20. Rio Vista, 50 cts.

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS, \$15.00:

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